The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington.*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 5, 1848. NO. 5.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.
Edited by Edw C Kemble.

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, - - - Cash $6,00
Two copies, " - - - - - - " 10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS

One square, (12 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00, and $1 for every additional insertion.
Yearly advertising $30 per square.

NAMES OF AGENTS,

C. C. Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia*
Beasley & Cooper, *Sonoma.*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose.*
Taber & Hoyt, *Monterey*
J. Temple, *Ciudad de los Angeles*

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets,	**Bills of Exchange,**
Catalogues,	**Shop Bills,**
Circulars,	**Bills of Lading,**
Hand-bills,	**Blank Deeds,**
Bill Heads,	**&c, &c,**

Executed with neatness and despatch.

WARD & SMITH,
General Commission Merchants.
Frank Ward, } No 3 Montgomery Street,
Wm. M. Smith. } San Francisco, Upper California

C. L. ROSS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer.
"N. Y. Store," Cor. Washington & Montgomery Sts.
San Francisco, Upper California.

MELLUS & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS.
Store in Montgomery St, San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.
San Francisco,
Alta California

ROBT. A. PARKER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U C.

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
[N. E. CORNER OF PORTSMOUTH SQUARE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKSON & HAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
At the Bee Hive.
AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, A. C.

KILBORN, LAWTON, & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oregon Produce.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer to
C. L. ROSS, *San Francisco,*
S. H. WILLIAMS, & Co. *Honolulu.*
Oregon City, Nov. 1, 1847. *1-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES.
New Helvetia,
January 8, 1848. Fort Sacramento.

JASPER O'FARREL,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
By appointment of Col. R. B Mason, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square.
San Francisco, July 17, 1847. [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
San Francisco, Upper California.

WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
[ON CLAY STREET, REAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE]
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
NOT IN CLAY ST, OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE.
☞ Shampooing performed at all hours ☜
San Francisco, Jan. 1848 *1-tf

JOHN HALLS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
WILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.
Maps and Charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH,
September 4th, 1847. *1-t

LIFE AND EXPERIENCE OF A PRINTER

A late number of the National Intelligencer contained a very animated account of the sayings and doings of the Printers, at the thirty-second anniversary of the Columbia Typographical Society. There was a large number of invited guests, and with good cheer, and speech and song, the evening passed off very pleasantly. Among the invited guests, was Col. Shelton, of Wisconsin, who was drawn into the making of a speech, in which he gave a running sketch of a Printer's life. We copy it.—[St. Louis Repub.

When I was a small lad, I was particularly lazy, so much so that the slightest call on me for labor of any kind—to bring a turn of water, a basket of chips, or an armful of oven wood—usually brought tears to my eyes This particular sensitiveness my good mother attributed to my tenderness of heart, while my sterner parent insisted that it was to be attributed alone to sheer laziness. Owing to my indomitable reluctance to render any assistance in the minor labors of the family, my parents as the least troublesome course, generally permitted me to have my own way; and by far the greater part of my time, between the age of nine and thirteen, was passed in lying upon my back in the hay mow, or under a tree, reading Robinson Crusoe, the Arabian Nights, the Life of Benjamin Franklin, the Bulletins of Bonaparte, and any and every thing that came in my way At this time, my parents resided in the valley of the Mohawk, at a very romantic place, known as the Little Falls; and finding it impossible to make any thing of me at home, my father determined to place me where I could not only find books and newspapers in abundance to read, but should be compelled to make them for other people. He took me to the city of Troy; and the first time I ever saw a press and types, I was told that from thenceforth they were to furnish me with food, raiment, and lodging. I became the apprentice of a regular-bred printer, who had himself served a thorough apprenticeship, who has, in his lifetime, occupied a conspicuous place in the "public eye," and who, like every other printer, is the architect of his own fortunes. I was the apprentice of John C. Wright; and I beg leave to allude briefly to his history, in order to furnish another evidence to those presented by gentlemen this evening, that the youth who enters a printing office, to learn the art and mystery of a printer, has placed within his reach the means to obtain a practical education, which, if true to himself, will give him an advantage over most of the graduates, of famed and expensive schools. It was in a printing office that John C. Wright became a correct, forcible, and brilliant writer; in a printing office he became thoroughly acquainted with the leading and most important principles of jurisprudence, and skilled in the duties of many important official stations. It was in the printing office that he obtained the education which enabled him, when he became impoverished, in consequence of some extensive and unfortunate speculations in the book and stationery business, to commence, in the State of Ohio, a lucrative law practice, in which he rose so rapidly that he soon ranked with the leading counsel of the State. So high was his standing as a lawyer, that he was employed to manage the case of the United States Bank vs, the State of Ohio, Henry Clay being the attorney for the bank. He was also elected a member of Congress from that State, by the party then called National Republican; and, for his shrewdness as a politician, and resources as a debater, as well as for his personal appearance, he was at the time often styled "the Western Talleyrand."

I might allude to other men of note who were graduates from "the poor boy's college," and with whom I have "worked my token," to Ulysses F. Doubleday and John H. Prentiss, once Representatives in Congress from the Empire State. Many others I could name in State Legislatures, but it is not necessary, for the history of our country shows that printers can do any thing within the compass of mortal means, and that the people cannot do without them. Moreover, it is demonstrated that they are a generous and disinterested class of men, who will at any time leave their glorious and honorable calling, when their country demands the aid of their strong arms in the field, or the people require the counsel of their cool heads in the National Legislature. Themselves the makers of Presidents and Legislators, they will, at all times, condescend to come down from their elevated stands, and take upon themselves the duties of Governors, Senators or Representatives, whenever the people require their aid in those capacities.

Mr. President, when I rose it was my intention to say but a few words, but I am afraid my feelings have urged me into something like a speech. I fear, too you will think there is a little too much egotism in the experience which I have been giving. If so, my only plea for the indecorum is, that printers have a right to be egotists, they have the right because they are, in usefulness and importance, the "top token of the heap;" they are the preservers of the art which preserves all arts—preserves, propagates, and improves all science, in fine, they have the right because none but themselves can blazen their own deeds and perpetuate their own fame.

As patriots, what class excels the printers? Look at the ranks of our volunteers! As you pass your eye along the array, you will mark the keen glance, intellectual face, and determined bearing, of many a printer. The other day, the newspapers informed us that in one of the Pennsylvania regiments there were fifty printers Thus it was in 1812; in every battalion the printers were well represented, eleven fell among the killed and wounded at the battle of Queenstown. In that war I was myself a volunteer; and its close found me in the non commissioned staff of the old and gallant third regiment of artillery. Having risen to my meridian as a soldier, at the close of the war I returned to my glorious setting, and, in 1816, with the aid of a young printer, I established the first newspaper in the now populous and wealthy city of Rochester, then but a small village of but forty or fifty families, with streets obstructed by log heaps, stumps, and mud—now a cleanly and well-governed city of thirty thousand inhabitants.

Learning that the country bordering the noble strait which connects Lake Erie with the more northern inland seas was more inviting and salubrious than even that which then attracted the New Englander to the western part of New York, I sold out to my young friend, (the present postmaster of the city of Utica,) and sought my fortunes in the Territory of Michigan, where, in 1817, I established the first newspaper in that now prosperous and important member of the Republic, and continued it until 1830, when a disastrous fire consumed my printing establishment and bookstore, and left me an empty stick, low case, and no matter to distribute. About fourteen years ago, I removed my family to what is now the State of Iowa: but, suffering much from sickness at the place which I had selected on the banks of the Mississippi, in the spring of 1835 I removed my family to the log house in Wisconsin Territory where they now reside. About two years ago, I sold out my last stick, case, and press, at Madison, in that Territory, and now find myself in our political Gotham, giving my feeble aid to Uncle Sam, in carrying on the government and keeping the wheels in order.

The Waltz.—As many of the retired matrons of this city, unskillful in 'gestic lore,' are doubtless ignorant of the movements and figures of this modest exhibition, I will endeavor to give some account of it in order that they may learn what odd capers their daughters sometimes cut when from under their guardian wings. On a signal being given by the music, the gentleman seizes the lady round her waist; the lady, scorning to be outdone in courtesy, very politely takes the gentleman round the neck with one arm resting against his shoulder to prevent encroachments. Away then they go, about and about—'About what, sir?' About the room, madam, to be sure. The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room in a certain measured step, and it is truly astonishing that this continued revolution does not set all their heads swimming like atop; but I have been positively assured that it only occasions a gentle sensation which is marvellously agreeable.

In the course of this circumnavigation, the dancers, in order to give the charm of variety, are continually changing their relative situations—now the gentleman, meaning no harm in the world, I assure you, madam, carelessly flings his arm about the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence, and anon, the lady meaning as little harm as the gentleman, takes him round the waist with most ingenious, modest langishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and amateurs, who generally form a ring, as the mob do about a pair of amazons pulling caps, or a couple of mastiffs. After continuing this divine interchange of hands, arms, et cetera, for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, 'and with eyes upraised,' in most bewitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This is almost given without hesitation The lady leans gently on his shoulder; their arms entwine in a thousand seducing mischievous curves—don't be alarmed, madam—closer and closer they approach each other, and in conclusion, the parties being overcome with ecstatic fatigue, the lady seems almost sinking into the gentleman's arms, and then——'Well sir, what then?' Lord! madam, how should I know?—[Irving.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, and pay for his newspaper.

From an old number of a paper long ago published in Honolulu, H. I, entitled the Sandwich Island Gazette, we publish the following proclamation and comments editorial. It will afford no little amusement to readers of the present day, as it is in the highest illustrative of Mexican pride and *whitewash* patriotism:

Terrific Proclamation.—As we have furnished our readers from time to time, with such scraps of information, as we have gleaned in the various fields of information, through which we have bent our editorial steps, upon that interesting topic, the Texan war—we now congratulate ourselves, and the Oahu public, upon our amazing good fortune in being furnished by a friend, recently from California, with one of the most important documents, connected with the war, now extant.

Who can read this denunciation against that "horde of mercenary adventurers," and not feel that the "powerful energies" of an offended and mighty nation have in justice, "placed in activity the immense resourses of power and love," to quell the fires of foolish discontent.

Fudge, thou Napoleon! Fudge, thou Cæsar! Fudge, ye shades of heroes long entombed! Here is a proclamation, all glorious! All magnificent! Read, and tremble!

The Citizen Colonel, Mariano Chico, &c. &c., to the inhabitants of Upper California.

Californians! Dire is the notice I have to give you, such as will fill you with vengeful consternation.

Our exalted President, the conqueror of Tampico, the illustrious General Santa Ana, was taken prisoner by the insolent Colonists in the Department of Texas, the 21st of April last. His fiery valor leading him to confide in Fortune, carried him some distance in front of the army; that inconstant deity for this once abandoned him, and our country mourns the captive.

The burning ardor of the veterans rose to its height and they flew upon the robbers of their chief, to snatch from them their prize and restore the nation to its new Ulysses; they will have already reached that pitch of glory, because who could resist the valor and might of Mexicans, offended by a horde of mercenary adventurers! The nation aghast rose at once to rush in pursuit of the noble prisoner, when the sad disaster left the gate of the capital; the Congress and the government displayed their powerful energies, and placed in activity the immense resources of power and love, and without doubt the loss ere this has been repaired.

The chastisement of a crime so execrable, must have been exemplary, the black blood of the disgraced Colony ought already to have washed out the injurious stain, which momentarily chanced to fall on the reputation of the free Mexican.

I desire at this moment to hasten, not with my companions in arms to liberate the chief so dear to the Republic, for they will already have returned him to their bosom, and are paying him the homage of unbounded gratitude; but to hasten to manifest to my compatriots that to this remote country reach the emotions of feeling and that enthusiasm draws from all parts the nation's citizens to avenge her insults.

I shall tell the world that Californians, beyond example patriotic and jealous of the national honor, are ready to swim the seas which separate them from their brothers, to join them if it were necessary, to prolong the war, until they have destroyed the last life of the insolent insulters of our dear country.

Yes! Californians thus I hear you offer, and with your oath unite that of your fellow citizen,

Mariano Chico.

Monterey, 24th July, 1836.

Natural Compass.—In the vast prairies of Texas a little plant is always to be found, which, under all circumstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the north. If a solitary traveler were making his way across these trackless wilds without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he finds an unerring monitor in an humble plant, and he follows its guidance, certain that it will not mislead him.—Charleston Evening News.

A gentleman fifty years ago gave his daughter at her birth a diamond ring costing $1500, which she still has still in her possession, and which will remain in the family. A gentleman at the same time gave his daughter $1500, which was invested for her use at 7 per cent, compound interest, and as no part of this sum was used, it has at this day accumulated to $44,185.50! while the lady's diamond ring remains at its original value.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo, will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th Postage on letters 50 cents.*

REMOVAL.—The Office of this Paper has been removed from its old location in the rear of the U. S. Barracks, one hundred varas or so up Washington St, within stone's throw of the wind-mill

Correspondents will receive a renewal of attention next week. An account of the battle at Chapultepec, from a Mexican paper, shall also appear

Later than ever from Mexico, and the Squadron off the coast---1000 Men Required, and how they will be raised---Battle of Contreras, and News Items from U. S. &c. &c. &c.

A Courier from Monterey brings the intelligence of an arrival at that port, on the 27th ult., from the Sandwich Islands, with official despatches and account of the captures of Mazatlan, Guymas, and the principal ports on the Mexican coast, with movements of the squadron, and progress of the U S army in the interior, received at Honolulu, Dec. 31st, per Chilian Brig Troubadour, from Mazatlan.

We have the confirmation of previous reports, mostly, and additional items, and detailed accounts of the Mexican war, highly interesting

The capture of Mazatlan, on the 11th Sept. was effected with ease; the Mexican Col. Telles, at the head of 800 cavalry, and infantry, retreating before the crew of the Frigate Independence. Guymas was taken with little opposition. The Sloop of war Portsmouth is stationed at San Jose. The Cyane at La Paz. The store ship Southampton is expected to relieve the Portsmouth at the former station. The Independence yet remains at Mazatlan.

Col Burton at La Paz, and Haywood at San Jose are menaced by the accumulating forces about them. Both these places are insufficiently garrisoned, and without succor, to retain them will be next to impossible. Indeed the whole line of coast is but half protected, and at the setting in of the boisterous weather, which is about the month of May, without relief, the places held by the Squadron must be abandoned to the enemy, the U. S. flag drawn down, and he suffered to regain possession of the towns and cities, of which, to again disposess him, we may pay somewhat dearer than at first.

Com. Shubrick writes from Mazatlan, Dec. 6th, to Col. Mason, the imperative necessity of immediately mustering into the volunteer service, an army of 1000 men, to occupy the captured posts, the coast along, when the squadron shall have withdrawn The Gov. has issued a requisition to this effect, to be filled from Oregon, California, and the settlement forming on the Great Salt Lake. Commissions have been offered and the officers serving under Stockton and Fremont, in the last campaign in this country are forthwith desired to assist in recruiting. Capt Hunt of the Mormon Battallion in company with Lt. W. H Warner, left Ciudad de los Angeles for the Salt Lake, by the southern route, and Major J. A. Hardie, N. Y. V., sails within the week, per Anita, for Oregon. California will yield, it is the supposition, three companies, and Oregon will raise four, numbering from sixty-four to one hundred each. These troops are intended to garrison the southern coast, and preserve the flag of the U. States. We do not learn other than this the object. They are to be paid, too, at the expiration of term of service, which will be, if we can understand it, upon the return of the squadron, in HARD DOLLARS, and this is from OFFICIAL, which should be unquestionable authority. We apprehend no difficulty in raising 1000 men, or twice that number if necessary.

We extract the following from the letter of Com Shubrick

"The importance of holding Mazatlan will justify any measures that you may adopt for the purpose. It is the principal port of the Pacific, and the Tariff of April last is now in successful operation. Under the direction of Lieut. Halleck we are now erecting fortifications, and defences, which will leave nothing for the officer who may occupy them after us to do, but to watch the approach of the enemy and beat him off"

In the Polynesian of Jan. 1st, we find the following summary of the Mexican news, and account of the battle of Contreras.

Just as we were preparing our paper for the press yesterday, the cry of "sail ho!" caused us to delay "making up" a little to ascertain whether any answers to our questions propounded in another column were on the way. By noon, it was ascertained that one of the vessels arrived was the Troubadour from Mazatlan, bringing important news from Mexico, Europe and the United States By delaying our paper, we are enabled to present our readers a brief summary.

The particulars of the Mexican war we obtain from files of "The Daily American" and "American Star," newspapers published in the city of Mexico jointly in the English and Spanish language by Yankee editors We have copies to Nov 5th By them it seems Mexico was entered by the American army early in September, after several hard fought battles, of which we are not able to obtain any official reports We gather however that the Americans lost 361 killed, including 23 officers and 1830 wounded in all these engagements. A spirited account of that of Contreras will be found below

The Mexican Congress had adjourned to Quepetero, and were sqabbling about the election of a new President

The Mexicans besides heavy losses in killed and wounded, lost 9000 men prisoners and their army was wholly disorganized. Santa Ana was wandering about the country sustaining a guerilla warfare. A strong party opposed to him had grown up, and many Mexicans were in favor of the entire occupation of their country by the American forces to put an end to the tyranny of their military chieftains Still there was no prospect of peace. Commissioner Trist had been recalled by the U S government, and the Mexicans notified that the Americans would make no further proffers of peace. If Mexico desired it, she must send an agent to Washington to treat—The victories in the valley of Mexico had greatly excited the American people, and they were now in favor of the entire occupation of the country. Orders had been sent to occupy all the capitals of the Mexican States Gen. Worth with 4000 men left Mexico, Nov. 4th, for Quepetero A revolution had occurred in Oajaca. Sixty deserters from the American army, taken fighting in the Mexican ranks, had been hung Assassinations of American soldiers were daily occurring in Mexico, and severe measure of retaliation were resorted to. The horrible tragedies which attended the occupation of Spain by France appear to be renewed in Mexico among the lower classes, The rights of property, religion, &c, have been scrupulously respected by the Americans, and many valuable improvements are being made under their auspices. In Mexico, the papers advertise American theatres, circuses, hotels, shows, stage coaches, &c, as if it were a Yankee town.

Gen. Taylor had gone home. Gen. Quitman succeeds to his command. Taylor is still the most popular candidate for the Presidency. The public debt of the U. S. July 1, was $30,000,000.

In England great distress prevailed among the grain speculators. Mr. Robinson, Governor of the Bank of England, had failed—the failures in London among the flour and grain merchants amounted to $15,000,000. The crops in Europe and the U. S. were very abundant and prices low. This was to the 1st of October. News to the 19th from Boston had reached Mexico, confirming the account of the failure of Prime, Ward & King, of New York, and the general depression in the money market.

Mazatlan was taken 11th Nov. Col. Telles with 800 men left on the 10th. 1,000 men were on their march thither from Guadalajara Some skirmishing outside had taken place.—The Mexicans lost 2 killed and many wounded The Americans 1 killed and 18 wounded.—The American garrison at Mazatlan consisted of 400 men with Artillery, the fleet commanding the town. At La Paz and San Jose, Lower California, where small commands only had been left, the inhabitants incited by a Mexican General who had crossed over, had risen and besieged both places, putting the Americans in much jeopardy. This was the last of Nov.—The Mexicans were finally repulsed, losing many killed and wounded. The Americans lost 1 killed and 3 wounded. It was reported that the Mexicans in besieging La Paz had seized the Hawaiian Schooner Louise to assist in their operations. Com. Shubrick had despatched the Cyane and Portsmouth to the relief of those ports.

The Chilean brig Argo, hence, was seized by the Americans for an infraction of her neutrality, ransomed by her supercargo for $4,000. The American brig Cayuga, at Mazatlan, was also under seizure for having touched at San Blas, an enemy's port Capt. Mott and family were expecting to leave in December in that vessel for this port.

Battle of Contreras.

During the whole of the 18th of August, the batteries at the hacienda of San Antonio had been firing at intervals upon Gen. Worth's command, which lay upon the San Augustine road within short distance of the spot, where, early in the day the gallant Thornton was killed. The engineers were occupied in reconnoissances, and most of the firing was upon small parties under their command. On the morning of the 19th, Gen. Pillow's division was put in motion on the road leading to San Angel by the field of Contreras. At the hill about two miles from the latter, the command was obliged to halt and cut a road for the light batteries to pass, which was effected in about an hour and a half; and the troops again moved forward, filling up and crossing a deep ditch which had been made by the enemy, but abandoned As the head of the column reached the rocky ground, Gen. Twiggs arrived with his division, and passed on by the path to the left; Gen. Pillow's command marched in a straight line for the village of Tizipan, in which a body of infantry was seen, supported by the cavalry under Santa Ana. About two o'clock our troops had arrived within reach of the long guns in the works at Contreras, and a heavy fire was opened upon them from several pieces. The works on Contreras were admirably planned for the defence of the narrow, and only pass our troops could take; twenty seven pieces of artillery having been placed so as to bear directly upon the difficult path and steep descent to, and the ascent from the river. Besides these, there were thick breastworks of stone and sods, so constructed, as to protect the Mexican infantry, which commenced a heavy fire upon our skirmishers.

Added to these temporal advantages, nature had interposed almost insurmountable obstacles in the deep ravine traversed by the swollen and rapid stream, and a mile of broken country covered with rough stones and rocks of volcanic origin; presenting at every step a surface dangerous alike to light troops and horsemen. No better stand could have been taken by Gen. Valencia for the defence of the city of the Aztecs. On entering this pass the two brigades composing the second division became separated; Gen Smith, with the 1st Artillery, 3d Infantry, and mounted Riflemen, taking ground in the small trees to the left, where he soon became engaged with the enemy's light troops, and Col. Riley with the 2d and 7th Infantry and 4th Artillery, passing on towards the church on the plain to the north of Contreras. Gen Pillow's division, under command of Brigadier Generals Pierce and Cadwallader, took ground on Col Riley's right to cut off the retreat of the enemy, should Col R succeed in driving him from his stronghold, and also to dislodge the large force of Infantry which skirted the woods below the church, and which was effected in gallant order.

But the assault of Contreras was not a matter to be effected in a moment. Independent of its strong defences and superior force, Gen. Santa Anna, with a long line of cavalry and infantry, threatened the advancing party on the hill to the right, defending the road to San Angel, and ready to close in upon our troops the moment they should be thrown between him and Valencia, His command was put in position in a lane near the village and halted while a reconnoisance was made by Lieut. Tower of the engineer corps.

Several skirmishing parties having been thrown out by the enemy, two companies of the 2d infantry were sent to drive them in and finally the entire regiment, headed by Capt. T. Morris, was detached for that duty, under the immediate command of Col. Riley. The action now became highly interesting to the numerous spectators on both sides. The little force under Col. Riley had nearly gained a position upon the plain west of the village, when the batteries on Contreras were opened with renewed vigor. and a large force of cavalry was sent to dislodge the regiment. Col Riley formed a square, received the charge, and repulsed it. The enemy, however, soon rallied, returned within pistol shot and commenced a fire of escopetry. Col. Riley immediately broke his square, formed in line of battle and charged and drove the cavalry, scattering it in all directions. A stand of colors, several horses, &c were captured in this brilliant charge, the flag by Capt. Casey in person. A colonel of lancers was among the killed in this encounter. He, with a few others dashed recklessly upon the bayonets of the infantry, urging on their comrades, but the steady aim and destructive fire of those veteran troops was too deadly to be long withstood. The lancers again collected and retired to the hill behind the batteries.

During the whole afternoon the hill facing the scene of operations on the east was covered with interested spectators. Though within point blank range of the heavy pieces in the enemy's works, Generals Scott and Pillow, Col. Harney and many staff officers and citizens were anxiously watching the progress of the battle. From the first commencement our men had been closely engaged with the light troops of the enemy and the roll of musketry was continual. Capt. Magruder had placed his light battery in position and opened a destructive fire upon the mass of soldiers in the Mexican works and the rocket and howitzer battery was also in effective use. Several of Lt. Callender's rockets fell within the entrenchments and we could readily see the slaughter they made, without glasses. About 5 P. M., the long guns in Contreras were brought to bear upon these batteries and handled them very roughly. Three howitzers were dismounted and Lt. Johnson mortally and Lt Callender severely wounded. Several of the men serving the pieces were killed or wounded at the guns.

The news of the disasters to our light batteries had reached the hill where we watched the fight just as the cavalry advanced upon Col Riley's square. Many anxious eyes watched the progress of the lancers as, with their gay apparel and bright arms, they swept down the slope upon the little band of infantry that awaited them, and when they were in pistol shot one could have heard a loud breath yards distant. But when the combatants met; when the white smoke rose along the line of musketeers and the horsemen were sent flying in disorder from the field, the air was rent with shouts and every man felt that victory would be ours There were no faces on our side after that. If any had doubted the result before none doubted it then The ice was broken with the magnificent line of Valencia's lancers. At this moment Gen. Shields arrived with the Palmetto and Empire men and passed on under a heavy fire of shell and round shot to the support of the second division; amid the cheers of the officers and citizens assembled on the hill and the cavalry who were chafing for a hand in the conflict, Till night-fall, the firing from the works on Contreras was kept up with unceasing fury. Thousands of cannon and musket balls, and grape and cannister shot by bushels, flew, growling, and singing, and whistling over the heads of our gallant soldiers, but they faltered not, and but few fell. Towards evening, the enemy moved two pieces of cannon from Contreras to the hill occupied by Gen Santa Ana and his cavalry, and opened upon Gen. Pillow's command, but they wasted shot and shell, firing far above our troops.

Night at last came and with it a cold, drenching rain, which lasted without intermission, until daylight. About dark Gen. Smith joined Col Riley and at 10 P. M., formed the plan of attack for the morning. Our troops lay on their arms in the rain until three A. M. next morning; when Col Riley's brigade moved silently up the ravine between the two bodies of the enemy, and having got into position waited for the dawn. The march in this difficult ravine was one of great toil and danger, yet it was effected without discovery or accident. The men lay down in their wet clothes, the rain still falling heavily, but every soldier preserved his firelock, and not one missed when the contest came.

Daylight found our little storming force in the deep ravine directly in the rear of Contreras Gen Valencia's forces were up and preparing to resume the cannonade, and a party of lancers held the hill occupied by Gen. Santa Ana on the previous day. Gen. Cadwallader with the Voltigeurs and the 11th infantry, had taken up a position on Col. Riley's left, to protect him from an attack from the cavalry, and succor him should Valencia prove too strong for his little party. At a little after 7 o'clock, the rain having ceased, the sun shone out brightly and discovered to those on the east hill the exact position of both parties. At this time, the charging brigade was formed for the assault in two columns at half distance, emerging from the ravine with three cheers that were more terrible to those in the works than the deep roll of musketry that followed. The Mexican General exerted himself to avert the calamity which threatened him. Several light pieces were turned round and discharged at the advancing columns, but the gunners were so frightened that they shot in the air, Several regiments of infantry were formed and opened a fire on our line, which was returned when the blue jackets arrived near enough to see their adversaries wink. After firing four rounds, Col. Riley deployed two small parties to skirmish on his right, and heading the columns, called out; "Now boys, forward and give them hell!" The men sprang forward at a run and the work was soon finished. But as they neared the works, the fire of musketry and light artillery was terrific. Capt, Hanson, of the 7th infantry, fell mortally wounded at the head of his company, and simultaneously, the Color Sergeants of the 7th infantry, and 4th artillery were shot down Capt. Wessels, of the 2d, caught up the colors of his regiment and was pressing forward with them when he was shot in the leg, and was for the moment disabled. Lieut. Benjamin seized the flag of the 4th, and gallantly planted it on the breastworks beside those of the 2d and 7th.

The Mexicans were completely routed and fled precipitately towards the city. When the retreat commenced, the Voltigeurs and 11th infantry poured into their disordered ranks the deadly fire, and at the foot of the hill, the riflemen, 3d infantry, and 1st artillery, and volunteer regiments under Gen. Shields, gave them such a warm reception, that, throwing down their arms, they dispersed in all directions, or yielded themselves prisoners of war. While Col. Riley's brigade was advancing on the works, a body of cavalry attempted to gain his rear. These were gallantly met and repulsed by Capts. Gatheren's and Irving's companies of the 11th.

One of the most flattering features of the contest, was the re-taking of O'Brien's piece by the regiment (4th artillery) to which it belonged. Capt Simon Drum, whose gallant deeds at Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and at the Garita, are the admiration of, and who

is lamented by the army, laid hands on st piece, Capt. Casey of the 2d securing her.

Patterson, Marshall, and Cushing ning a force of over 6000 men, have ar- at Vera Cruz, and will march immediate- this capital

t Sam. Walker was killed at Huamantia 11th, whilst charging upon the enemy's n. Both his legs were shot off by round nd he died just as his men had carried ce and taken the cannon of Santa Ana.

, Hoppins, we hear, is dead . Col. Tay- other to the General, is in Washington.

m the same source we also learn that a revulsion has taken place in the com l community in the United States, aris- m the great depreciation in the price of stuffs Messrs Prime, Ward & Co., of York, among the heaviest bankers in the , had stopped payment from this cause.

. Kearney has returned from California United States. He made the trip to on city in sixty-six days. On reaching ity, he placed Lt Col. Fremont, (who panied him,) under close arrest. The e letter conveying this intelligence, does te the cause of Col Fremont's arrest.

part of Col Hay's Texan Rangers have d at Vera Cruz

t. Tilghman's company of Baltimore ar- , have arrived at Vera Cruz

or Hughes, of and with the Baltimore on, is stationed at, and occupies the Na- Bridge.

Whigs will have a majority in the next ess beyond a doubt

ops are being raised all over the United , with the greatest facility, for the Mexi- ar. More volunteers have offered their es than can be received.

no season, for a number of years, has the fever raged to such an extent in New ns as at present. Scarcely an unacclimat- son has escaped it.

m an article in the Washington Union er that 35 or 40,000 men will be sent to Scott, so that, if a peace is not speedily he will have enough to send to any place he army may wish to occupy Contri- ns will also be levied upon the different

extract the following from the New Or- Delta of Sept. 27:

. Kearney arrived at Washington on the of the 18th inst. from Missouri. He is o be in good health, and is desirous of g the army in Mexico as soon as he can eased from his engagements at Washing- Col Fremont is expected at Washington w days

n Lane, with over 3000 men, has arrived Puebla, the Mexican forces leaving at me time.

ct from a letter dated 29th September, from one the first Mercantile houses in London, to a tleman in this place

You will hear with much regret the dis- ng state of monetary and commercial af- n this country produced by a combination uses Besides failures in the corn-trade immense amount, the long continued ure has obliged some of the oldest large antile houses to suspend payment, and further ruinous consequences may ensue, mpossible to conjecture. Meanwhile all ns in business feel it necessary to restrict transactions to the utmost, and it must g before so severe a shock to credit can covered."

We exclude much of the important mat- ceived—necessarily obliged to defer the nts of battles, extracts from Mexican als, and clippings from States' papers our next. We have neglected to thank ind friends for the zeal they have exhib- in helping us to much of the intelligence ring to day, and much more we are oblig- omit. In reality, we have hardly space ngratulate the public generally, upon welcome advent of news, nor even to say d for ourself.

MINUTES OF A PUBLIC MEETING.

e citizens of San Francisco on Tuesday ing, Feb. 10th, in the Public School e, assembled, voted Edw. H. Harrison, the chair; Ed. C. Kemble, Esq. Sec'y.

his meeting, the President declared had ts purpose the enactment of measures for rganization of a Public School; to provide cher, and determine the better method fraying the general expenses of such in- tion.

few suggestions from gentlemen present motion made and withdrawn—and it was ed by S. Brannan, Esq

hat a committee of three be appointed to est to the Common Council the propriety rdering an election of a Board of five ol Commissioners; said committee to can- the Town, determine the number of con- ting, or paying scholars, select a suitable her, and report at a subsequent meeting.

upported by T. M. Leavensworth, Esq.

econded and Carried.

essrs. Brannan, C. L. Ross and Harrison en Committee.

oved and Seconded, That the Minutes of meeting receive the signatures of the Pres- t and Secretary, and be published in the r" and "Californian." Carried.

E. H. HARRISON, Prest.

. C. KEMBLE, Secy.

From China---Important.

The American Brig Eagle, Lovett, Master, arrived here on Thursday last, forty-six days from Canton. She brings December dates of news possessing much interest. The political state of affairs there, are every day assuming a more violent and threatening aspect. War again with England is thought inevitable, and all business, in consequence, considerably depressed. The country people are united in arms against the English flag, and its subjects are hardly protected; there seems, indeed, little disposition on the part of Government to allay the excitement and prevent an alarming rupture, or chasten the various and incensed offenders of the laws. The English residents were in continual apprehension, and much excited. The causes which led to this alarming outbreak are as follows

A party of six Englishmen proceeding up Canton river, on an excursion of pleasure, were attacked by a large body of armed villagers, for an alleged injury received by one of their number, and two of the party instantly murdered. The remaining four were then taken captive and dragged through the neighboring villages, cruelly tortured, and at length put to death by means the most inhuman, the authorities of the villages approving and assisting in the massacre. This occurred on the 5th December. On the 8th and 9th their bodies were recovered, shockingly mutilated and disfigured.

Sir John Davis had proceeded to Canton with the force he was enabled to muster, and it was confidently expected a rigid blockade of the river would immediately ensue, were the villages not submitted to his vengeance, or the Government disposed to show leniency to the perpetrators of this outrage.

The inhabitants of the villages near Canton, had proclaimed it their intention to defend each other, and resist any attempt to bring the instigators or any concerned to punishment, and it was hardly deemed probable that the Viceroy would satisfy Sir John's demand. Were he to march a force to the scene of turmoil and destroy the villages, it was the general impression that the country would rise at once, make a descent upon, and utterly demolish the factories, such the spirit manifested. In this case the trade will be stopped, and a war between the two nations would undoubtedly follow. Up to the departure of the Eagle, Keying's answer to the demand of Sir John, had not been given; conjectures only could be formed of the probable course of events.

The "Friend of China," of the 15th Dec. in speaking of the difficulties, says:

Keying displays his usual adroitness in difficulties; he had a party of six criminals ready for execution on Sir John Davis' arrival.—Criminals no doubt taken from the nearest Jail. He will find, however, this is much too serious a case to be compromised by the sacrifice of some miserable wretches convicted for offences against their own laws. Such a settlement would encourage the people to murder every foreigner that ventured beyond the factories and even there, there would be little security. The crime has no equal in international intercouse; and the punishment must be in some measure commensurate.

The English force was quite small, probably mustering about 1000 soldiers and sailors, that could be spared from Hong Kong. In case of vigorous measures being pursued, some delay would be occasioned until reinforcements were obtained from Singapore.

The French Frigate La Gloire, and Sloop La Victorieuse, under command of Commodore Le Pierre, were wrecked on one of Hall's Group of islands, coast of Corea, in August last, and the officers and crew conveyed to Macao, in the British Frigate Dodalus, and merchant ship Jeremiah Garnet.

Com. Le Pierre was to sail from HongKong, 30th Dec, on the Steamer Pekin; to proceed by the overland route to France.

Hon Alexander H. Everett, Minister of the U. S. to China, died at Canton, June 27th, much esteemed by his countrymen, the foreign community in general, and highly respected by the Chinese authorities. Rev. Dr. Parker, is now acting Commissioner.

Mr. Lowrie, late of New York, an American Missionary, was murdered by pirates in Aug. last, while on his way from Shanghai to Ning po. Two of the assassinators were taken in November.

The latest dates at Canton from U. States, were to Sept. 1st. London to Sept. 27th, from the seat of war in Mexico, 12th Aug.

Ship "Susan Drew," hence, via Manilla, sailed from Canton for New York with a full cargo, 17th Sept.

Ship "Mount Vernon," hence, via Sandwich Islands, at Manilla last November seeking freight.

Freights from China to New York, $17 per ton, to London, £4 10, and the supply of both exceeding the demand. At Manilla dull to the U. S. at $13 per ton

To Capt. Lovett, belongs the honor of a first direct trip (and an amazing quick one too,) from China hither, since the hoisting of the flag here and the occupation of the country.

TOWN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MORNING, Feb 1, 1848.

Minutes of last meeting, Jan. 20th, read and approved

Mr. Jones, chairman of committee to build a jail, rose and reported progress.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution in relation to the sale of town lots, which was adopted.

The bills of Messrs. Hyde and Leidesdorff were then approved

Resolution.

RESOLVED, That the sale of the Town Lots be postponed until the first Monday of March next.

ROBBERY.—The Bowling Alleys of Thos. Smith & Co., of this place, were entered on the night of the 30th ult and robbed to the amount of $500. Two fellows suspected were arrested, tried, one found guilty, and is to receive sentence this morning. The money has been recovered

PASSENGERS, In the Eagle, from Canton, Mr Gillespie and Lady.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

Feb 3—Amer Brig Eagle, Lovett, forty-six days from Canton Cargo, assorted

SAILED

Jan 30—Ship Barnstable, Hall, for leeward ports.

CLEARED

Feb 4—Bark Anita, Shreve, for Monterey

MEMORANDA

The Eagle came down Canton river in company with the Oneida, bound for New York. Sustained slight damage in a hurricane, 22d ult

At Whampoa, Dec 12th, "Coquette," for Shanghae soon.

At Whampoa, same date, for New York, vessels Panama, John Q Adams, Heber, Sea Witch, and Yumchae. Vessels Ashburton and Congress, uncert'n. Indiana, for Estapa, (Cent. Amer,) soon.

Sailed from Whampoa, in Nov, for New York, vessels Huntress, Horsburg, and Touquin In Dec Rainbow, Inca, Tartar, Eliza Warwick, and Oneida For Boston, vessels Sappho, and Thomas W. Sears, and the Anglona for Shanghae.

Ships Montauk and Navigator were daily expected to touch at Hongkong, en route from Shanghae to New York

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c. &c.

WM. BEERE.

San Francisco, Feb 5, 1848. 5-tf

SANTA CLARA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends, and the public, for past patronage; and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to entertain Travellers, having a good Stable, Caral, Horse feed, &c His Table will be furnished with the best the Market will afford. Rooms and bedding comfortable, and the Bar will be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors.

GEO. W. BELLAMY.

Santa Clara, Feb. 5, 1848. 5-4-cow

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los Californias

JAMES D. HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec 27, 1845. 4-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B. McClurg, Alexander G Abell and Henry Chever, under the firm of J B. McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B McCLURG, & Co

Los Angeles, Jan. 6, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA sociedad conocida, bajo la firma de J. B. McClurg y Co. se concluyo al 2 de Febreo, de 1848 Los interesados se presentarán à Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien esto autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendientes de dicha firma.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their guests.

N B. Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TABER & HOYT

Monterey, Nov 14, 1847. *1-tf.

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do., Mourning do, Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do, Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd Thread, white Thread, white and col'd Shirts, Flannel do, white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848 *1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received by recent arrivals, an assortment of

Velvets, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from 8 to 15 cts. per yard; Fine Tooth, Dressing, Back, and Side Combs; Superior Hooks & Eyes,
Linen Shirt Bosoms and Collars,
Superior White Lead,
Mens' woolen and cotton half Hose,
Womens' white do do,
Oregon Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Lumber, &c &c,

Also, An assortment of Medicines.

For sale low for cash, by

C L ROSS.

San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1847 *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1848 *1-tf.

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths; Merino Shawls; Reboses; Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose, Italia Cravats, Merinos; blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Prints; a variety of Flannels; Velvets; white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking; Corn Brooms, Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries, Spices, Pepper, table and coarse Salt, Carpenters' Tools, Nails, Axes; Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds; Rice; Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Annis; Madeira and other Wines; Coguac Brandy; Aguadiente; &c.,

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(*Auction Mart, N. E Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

Also, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand, where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c, &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr C. L. Ross The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

C. G. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven, by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to

ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma, Dec. 18th, 1847. 50-3m

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Dolores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

I. O OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Brethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectfully invited to unite with them

N. G. } C L. No 1.
V. G. }

251

[Translated from the German]

THE WORTH OF WOMAN.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Scatters around her wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss o'er our thorn covered ways;
Roses of Paradise sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Springs at Reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns him life's incessant din

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile;
To cease from his toil, and be happy awhile,
Whispering woomgly—come to my bower,
Go not in search of the phantom of power;
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of Home

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless if he bless or ravage,
Action—action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying—
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying—
Still to be—but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart,
Far richer than man with his treasures of art,
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his science, and flights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentler arts,
Knowing not the bliss arising,
From the interchange of hearts
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened stone.

She, like the harp that instinctively rings,
As the night-breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings
Responds on each impulse with ready reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try,
And tear-drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and showers of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion,
Terror is the ruling word,
And the standard of opinion,
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exults, and pity blushing,
From the scene despairing flies,
Where to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies!

Woman commands with a milder control,
She rules by enchantment the realm of the soul;
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the Passions is hushed for a while,
And discord, content from his fury to cease
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace

Fops.—I do not see that a fop is not quite as necessary a part of the human family as a philosopher. He may not be useful to as many, but he is apt to be agreeable to more, and he who pleases, is quite as dear as he who serves us. Nobody quarrels with the jay, because you cannot devour him with the same satisfaction which a partridge gives on table, and the silly tomtit, if not so venerable a bird as the owl, is less destructive to the chickens. I suppose that dandies and fops bear just about the same relation to the human family as jays, parrots, and such like, to the feathered tribes. Wits and mimics, and satirists, may be likened to mocking birds; statesmen and philosophers to owls and other birds that see by night; politicians to bats and night hawk; and warriors to vultures, eagles and other voracious feeders, carrying great breaks and always sharpened talons.

What shall I Take?—A lady of our acquaintance, (says an exchange paper,) young, lovely and intelligent, called in a celebrated physician to do something for a rush of blood to the head.

"I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one with a smile to the kind M. D, while he was feeling her pulse.

"Ah! how?"

"Why, I have taken Brandreth's Pills, Parr's Pills, Stanberg's Pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Jayne's Expectorant, used Sherman's Lozenges and Plaster, and—

"By heavens, Madam," interrupted the astonished doctor, "all these do your complaint no good!"

"No! then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient.

"Take!" exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head to foot. "Take!" again exclaimed he, after a moment's reflection—"take! off your corsets!"

☞Conversing with an Irish friend, the other day, on an unfortunate casuality, we made the trite remark that "it was fortunate we did not know beforehand the evil that was to befall us. It would do us no good."

"Yes it would," said he.

"How so?"

"Faith! we'd stop it mighty quick."—Weekly Symbol.

☞Miss Ann Tiquity is said to be the oldest female in history.—Boston Star.

Pshaw: she ain't near as old as Aunty De Luvian.

We suppose that Miss Ann and Aunty De Luvian were sisters of Knowsa.—Tennesee Telegraph.

Humph! neither of them are as old as Aunty Mundane; she's the mother of 'em all.—Polynesian.

Tush! *Pol*—should'nt be pert to your Aunt-*Tipodes*.

DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean, they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds· Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr. B has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood. –

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system: eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N. York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution.—IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad.—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires. This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place. No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored. Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means DR. BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old; and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms, at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three; then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four; then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again.

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors; it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt; for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and serecity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *3-yl.

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERS

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR

EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORN*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el puri sangre; el convertir la sangre pobre y cor en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este las han buscada con perseverancia nuestros ciu de todas las clases, y la eficacia notoria que dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las h populares

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solamen que purifican la sangre*, quitandole las prop malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cue mano. Se convierten en sangre los alimen tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pier tinuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve a alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo gamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a conse de desordenes de la jeneracion anterior a la sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana pongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vi algun tiempo, e los alimentos que hemos hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud; o que dolor aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara corr la sangre.

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diariam las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a sei las circunstancias. ¿Cual sera su efecto? ¡Q de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte d po Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana quiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimenti niciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tie tiempo dichas pildoras; pues espeleran del cu partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en e peramento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y sarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pild Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrecie inte Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan mente el cuerpo y los huesos, y con el auxilio medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tie cesario por lo comun a la naturaleza Dentro o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo mado, se puede volver enteramente sano y La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera mente del efecto que se permitira produzcan la ras de Brandreth se puede graduar este efecto los deseos del paciente. De esto *no puede ningun dano*, sino mucha ventaja Preguntad tros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efecto pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante pa venceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en yarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ningun al podra haceros dano No padecera de acedia estomago: podreis comer pasteles o cualqui cosa, con que seais moderados, y cuanto mas sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago d padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun s deberian acudir sid demora a las pildoras de Bra cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el princip vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, al conservando los materiales buenos que se ha el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran segur la sangre

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales q ponen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegura letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas l concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la ficacion contenida en la nueva patente, se co sin hacer usa de calor o de caldera hirviente. logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alte que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales.

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas re dadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo la ras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de mal ves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de Dichas pildoras son inocentes. No debilitan, aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son e tes para remediar el estrenimiento que tan fr temente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias impor

No hai medicina mejor que esta. Es mas sua el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora j mente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias ind Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos del mejor credito que las recomiendan como me superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan prep por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vej purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humer blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio op y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta cina que se ha descubierto y presentado al p Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola co severancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin un ochavo en facultativos. Siendo propias para las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor re para las familias, para los marineros y viajant mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y es miento, sin que se necesite rejimen particular, o c do, estraordinario para obviar resfriados.

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, come dicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciabl los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden admini primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a menud tes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas p uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cual medicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indigestion, lombrices, sarna fermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomago los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio in

Para estar segure del beneficio de estas pildor celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa, acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de de Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena de que este arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. *3

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington.*

L. II. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 12, 1848. NO. 6.

E CALIFORNIA STAR,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
oted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.
EDITED BY EDW'D. C. KEMBLE.

TERMS.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE
y per annum, - - - Cash $6,00
pies, " " 10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS
are, (12 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00; and $1 for additional insertion
y advertising $30 per square

NAMES OF AGENTS,
Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia.*
ey & Cooper, *Sonoma.*
s Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose.*
& Hoyt, *Monterey,*
mple, *Ciudad de los Angeles*

BUSINESS CARDS.

OOK & JOB PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—
phlets, Bills of Exchange,
logues, Shop Bills,
ulars, Bills of Lading,
d-bills, Blank Deeds,
Heads, &c, &c,
Executed with neatness and despatch

WARD & SMITH,
neral Commission Merchants.
Ward, } No 3 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Smith, } SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

C. L. ROSS,
porter and Wholesale Dealer.
Store," Cor. Washington & Montgomery Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

MELLUS & HOWARD,
OLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS.
in Montgomery St, San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS,
olesale and Retail Merchant.
{ SAN FRANCISCO,
{ ALTA CALIFORNIA.

ROBT. A. PARKER,
NERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
—AND—
HOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U. C.

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
ion and Commission Merchants.
[N. E CORNER OF PORTSMOUTH SQUARE]
SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKSON & HAY,
LESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
At the Bee Hive.
AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, A. C.

KILBORN, LAWTON, & Co.
ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oregon Produce.
signments respectfully solicited. Refer to
C. L ROSS, *San Francisco.*
S H. WILLIAMS, & Co. *Honolulu.*
on City, Nov. 1, 1847. *1-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
DEALERS IN
RAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES
{ NEW HELVETIA,
{ FORT SACRAMENTO
ary 8, 1848.

JASPER O'FARREL,
IL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
ppointment of Col. R B. MASON, Gov of Cali-
Office in Portsmouth Square.
Francisco, July 17, 1847. [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
N CLAY STREET, NEAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.
uary 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
ARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
N CLAY ST., OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE.
☞ Shampooing performed at all hours. ☜
San Francisco, Jan 1848 *1-tf

JOHN HALLS,
IL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
ILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the em-
f the British Government.
ps and Charts made out in the most approved
er. For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH.
mber 4th, 1847. *1-t

Evidence at the trial of Mackenzie Beverly, by Court Martial.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, December 18, 1847.

Joseph Dockrill examined.—Witness was objected to, being drunk at the time of the affray. Court admitted the evidence, subject to future exception.

Says he saw the prisoner fire into the house while he was standing on the hill. He went down the hill when he saw the party going down, as they got opposite Denecke's Bakery, Beverly says, 'Give out that rifle or I'll fire'—the door being shut at the time. Some one in the crowd said, 'Fire and make them open the door,' he then put a cap on his rifle and fired. A man then came to the door and said, 'Here is your rifle;' some man took it then, and went up the hill with B. I remained opposite the house, and heard some one say there was a man shot inside—went into the house, and saw Doernte bleeding, apparently dying. Entered the house about two minutes after the shot was fired. The prisoner is the man who fired the rifle; he is positive because no one else there had one. Don't recollect what day of the month this took place. 'Twas Sunday evening.

Cross examined. Happened about half past 7 o'clock. Not very dark. Saw prisoner fire while witness stood on the hill. Only one gun was fired—witness was two yards off at the time. There was a considerable number of people around, some between him and the prisoner—saw prisoner after the affray—came back in about ten minutes.

Examined by the Court. Saw the prisoner present the rifle when it was fired, which was immediately.

Court adjourned till 21st Dec.

Dec. 21, Court met, and on account of the absence of witness Dockrill, adjourned till he could be found. An objection was here made by the prisoner to corrections being made after record, which was overruled by the Court.

Two, P. M., Court met. Witness Dockrill present.

Examined by Court. Could distinctly see prisoner fire, notwithstanding the crowd. Had been drinking some that day—was not in liquor at the time—drank no strong liquor that afternoon before the row, but did afterwards. Heard the noise of the row at the office, upon which he went up—refers to the Californian printing office—noise was in Illeg's Grocery, before the gun was fired. First saw prisoner coming out of Illeg's with the crowd, with a rifle in his hand. Those with him were in a state of excitement. When the crowd reached Denecke's they asked for the rifle or else they would fire. A volunteer said, 'I'm Corporal of the Guard.' Witness had seen the prisoner before—after the man was shot gave no information who it was that shot him—went up to the Alcalde's office with the rest, the prisoner was there—the Alcalde asked if there was any more there that saw any thing of it, witness answered that he saw him fire—prisoner said, 'You're a liar.' Witness could recognise the prisoner because he wore a jacket and a cap—could recognise Maltell, Robt. Parker's steward, also a man with a scrappa on, who is now a witness—saw no one dressed like the prisoner at the time of the row. Witness did not say that the prisoner took the gun from the door, don't know how many there were in the house.

Court met, Dec. 22d.

Rosario Assopaidie, Sworn. Says one Sunday evening he was down to Illeg's, was singing and dancing, Landers, Beverly, and others were there, Beverly remained perfectly quiet, never spoke nor moved. At length a sailor went towards the bar and Landers pushed him back; the sailor said, 'don't push me back,' Landers said, 'keep away, don't interfere with me, I am a soldier and these are soldiers like me; I can whip any son of a b—h in the house.' Just at that time Ward came in and pulled off his jacket, and said, 'Landers, you cant whip me.' Upon this they had a fight, and Landers got whipped and give it up. He then went out the door, and Ward followed him, I thought it was all settled. At length I saw a rush of the crowd into Illeg's room. Then Beverly said, 'My rifle is gone, I must go and get it, 'tis my own property.' I went to see where he was going, and saw him go down the hill, there was a great number of people there, and when the crowd went down I heard them sing out, 'That's right, 'tis your own property, you have a right to it.' Some one said, 'Let me have my rifle.' When they began to talk of a rifle, I started up the hill, when I got just behind the corner of the house I heard some one say, 'Give me my rifle or I'll fire if you don't,' at the same time the gun was fired, and a rifle was put out the door shortly after, the crowd then said hurra for the U. S., could not tell who it was, 'twas too dark. I heard some one say, 'Fall in I'm Sergeant of the Guard.' After that witness went up to Illeg's, and some one came in and said that a man was dead in George's [Denecke] house, went down to see and found that it was Mr. Doernte who was dead; he was reclining on a table, his mouth bloody. Did not see prisoner fire the rifle, it was too dark, did not see the prisoner about Denecke's house at any time. Saw that Doernte was shot in the breast. Did not see prisoner in Denecke's house after the firing of the rifle.

Cross examined. Could not tell who it was that said 'my rifle is gone, I must go and get it.' Did not see Beverly act at all riotous. A good many people were present, and witness was behind the house so that he could not have seen the gun fired if it had been light.

Witness dismissed and court adjourned.

Thursday Dec 23, Court met, all present.

Owney, a colored man, called. Says he went up to Illeg's betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, Landers and Ward were then fighting, they went out doors and prisoner went with them, he had his rifle with him, he laid his rifle down and got to talking, when some one snatched it up and ran into the Baker's. Another man came up who said he was 'Corporal of the Guard, fall in, advance guard.' They marched down to the Baker's. The prisoner told them to pass out his rifle, the door was then shut, he then said, 'stand clear of the door gentlemen,' and cocked his rifle and fired. After he fired the rifle was handed out, I don't know who took it, he snatched the rifle that had been passed out, from the hands of the man that took it, and said 'I'll shoot every son of a b—h there is in there;' the rifle was taken out of his hands, and he went back to Illeg's. I went up shortly after, and told him that he had shot a man down there, and he said that he had done his duty, but that he had shot too high, he did not kill any one. After that he went down to Illeg's to see if he had killed any body. That's all I know about it.

Questioned by Judge Advocate. Witness entered the house immediately after the gun was fired. After he had shot, witness went and looked into the window, and saw the man was shot, the man was Doernte. Witness was about a yard from the prisoner when he fired the rifle. prisoner made no remarks after firing the rifle, is positive the prisoner is the same identical individual who discharged the rifle into the Baker's door—don't know who the Baker was—don't recollect what day of the month, or of the week it was that this happened.

Cross examined. It was not more than two months ago, he is sure, this took place; saw prisoner with the rifle in Mr. Illeg's, he was engaged in the row, there was day light enough to see distinctly, it was not very dark, there was star light, and light thrown from the windows. Witness was standing behind the prisoner when the gun was fired, doing nothing, there were no persons between him and the prisoner. There were so many persons standing around witness could not tell who took the rifle when handed from the door, the man who said 'fall in, advance guard,' had the rifle then, he afterwards handed it to the prisoner. Prisoner told witness he would go down to Denecke's to see if he had killed any body, witness went down behind him.

Examined by Court. Witness is from New Port, Rhode Island. When he went down with prisoner to see if Doernte had been killed, heard him make no remarks. When prisoner asked for the rifle, he took aim two or three times before cocking his rifle—the rifle had a cap on when prisoner got there, saw no person put a cap upon the rifle at any time, saw the cap was on the rifle when it was cocked. When the prisoner took the rifle that was handed out of the Baker's, he threw the other down upon the ground. Witness was in Mr. Illeg's employ at the time of the row.

Ward sworn. Says he belonged to the ship Confederacion at that time. Was ashore on liberty, on Sunday, was in a good many men's company—in the evening started to go aboard of the ship, got to the boat and there were two men missing, cook and seaman; I went back to Illeg's for the men, and as I came into the door I saw Landers strike our seaman, the seaman told Landers he was too sick to fight him, then Landers jumped up and allowed he could whip any d—d son of a b—h in the house. I pulled off my jacket and stepped up to him, and told him he could not whip me. We fought, and I whipped him. I wanted to shake hands, but he would not. He went out the door, and in two or three minutes came back again, came to the bar where I was standing, and allowed that he never crept for a glass of grog as I did. I made for him, and he ran out the door, I followed him out to speak with him, and as I went out he took a rifle that was on the railing at the time, cocked it and pointed it at me, I ran up and took hold of the rifle, he tried to get it away, I took a firmer hold of it, and struck him at the same time—he fell, and when he arose he ran into the house. I showed the rifle to those standing about, and then took it down to Denecke's, knocked at the door, opened it and went in, told them to take care of the rifle, and who I got it from, I charged them to let no person have it except myself, as I had taken it from Landers when he was going to shoot me. I then laid it on a bench, and turned to the door to go out, and saw 30 or 40 men coming, one person was ahead with his gun, and as he came up to the door said, 'Give me my rifle,' I said, 'No,' said he, 'If you don't I'll fire into you,' I stepped back and shut the door, and stooped down, at the same time a gun was fired, the ball passed through the door, throwing the slivers against me. I heard some one sigh, and looked around and saw a tall man stagger from the counter to the table, he sat down on a bench, leaned his right arm on the table, left on the bench. Some one sung out to those inside, to pass out the rifle or he would shoot again. I took the rifle and passed it out, and shut the door. The door was afterwards opened, and several came in and asked if any body was hurt, I told them a man was killed. I then left and went aboard of the ship.

Questioned by Judge Advocate. Can't say whether the prisoner was in Illeg's during the fight. Did not recognise the person who was leading the party to the Baker's with a rifle in his hand, it was too dark—don't know who asked for the rifle at the door—did not recognise any of the persons outside when he passed out the rifle—cannot say who fired the shot—did not see the prisoner in the house after the affray, had seen him previous—saw him about two o'clock the same day when he was not disposed to be riotous.

Preuss sworn. Says I was in Denecke's Bake House at my work—after I had finished my work I went down to the shanty, where Mr. Denecke and Doernte were playing cards—when they got through with that game I sat down with them to play a game for pastime. While we were playing, a man came to the door and knocked, Denecke asked who was there. The man outside said, 'Let me in Dick,' upon which Denecke got up and opened the door and let him in—it was Mr. Ward—he had a rifle with him. He asked us if we would blame him for taking a gun away from a man who was going to shoot him, I said, 'No I would blame no man.' Another man then came in and asked him to go on to the ship; Ward then laid the gun down on the bench and told us to let no one have it, and went out with the man who had just came in. In the course of one or two minutes he [Ward] came back again with the other man. After he had been in about a minute, there was a gang came down from the direction of Mr. Illeg's, some one said, 'Will you give up that gun,' Ward said, 'No,' at the same he closed the door, which was a little open, and stooped down. A gun was fired from the outside, and Mr. Doernte, who was standing at the end of the bar, received the charge. As the ball struck him he sidled towards the bench and leaned on the table. A man outside said, 'Will you give up the gun now,' Ward then passed the gun out the door. After the gun was handed out some one said, 'Fire,' at that Denecke laid down behind the counter, and I crawled under the bench.

Questioned by Judge Advocate. When the crowd came to the shanty, did not get up to see who they were. Don't know who fired the rifle through the door. Knows he was shot because when the gun fired, he staggered and fell towards the bench. Did not examine Doernte to see where he was shot, heard him make no noise, but heard the blood running.

Cross examined. The windows were not closed, no shutters, could see in from outside by looking through the window.

Court adjourned.

Dec. 24, Court met. Witness Preuss recalled. Says there is one window in Denecke's house of four panes, thinks it would throw no light before the door, candle sat on the table when the shot was fired, about one foot below the window.

George Denecke sworn. Says 'twas in the evening—there were several of them together, talking about different things, Mr. Doernte was standing by me, all at once a shot was fired, and Mr. Doernte sat down on the bench, put his arm on the table and laid his head on his arm, and sighed; after that I heard several, but one voice said, 'Why the hell don't you fire again,' and when I heard these words, I escaped behind the counter. That's all I know about the case.

Questioned by Judge Advocate. Crowd were in front of the door when the gun went off, door was shut, heard no threats outside before the shot, recognised none of the voices outside of the door. A candle had been light some time, 'twas better than six weeks ago.

Cross examined. Could'nt tell where the

candle stood or had been standing The ball passed through the door about four and a half feet above the floor, the window is on the same side with the door, about five feet off, ground is about six inches below the door sill, runs down hill from the door, don't know how a person, standing twelve feet off, would hold a gun to fire through the hole.

Dec. 30, Court met.

Dr. Fourgeaud sworn. Was called, by a summons from the Alcalde, on a Sunday evening, to examine, post mortem, the body of a man, who was said to have been shot that evening. I was conducted to the place, and found him lying on the floor. Found an opening, supposed to have been made by a ball on the right side of the thorax, between, I believe, the 2d and 3d ribs, passing a little backwards and downwards, through both superior lobes of the lungs, and through the opposite side of the chest, between the 4th and 5th ribs, I think, passing through the scapula, then in an upward direction, in a straight angle, found the ball lodged between the deltord muscle and the skin. The chest was filled with blood from the severance of blood vessels, in the passage of the ball. Don't remember the hour, thinks it was between eight and nine Did not know the man at the time, but had seen him before in St Louis, and recognised him while examining.

Dec 31. George Hyde, (Alcalde,) sworn. Says, it was the evening of a Sunday, about 8 o'clock, I was called upon by some persons, who brought before me two men who were charged with killing another man, I heard what the parties had to say pro and con, irregularly. Before I had finished, a gentleman stepped into the room and exclaimed with some little agitation that Mr. Doernte was the man who was killed. Upon this information, for certain reasons, I determined to give the matter a more severe investigation. I did so. In reference to the date, as I have already said it was upon a Sunday, about 8 o'clock in the evening I do not know that this event actually occurred at that time from any knowledge of my own, but merely from the evidence adduced when the parties were heard before me. As to the day of the month, I cannot remember except from association; by reference to papers in his possession, witness ascertained that the exact date of the occurrence was on Sunday evening, November 14, 1847.

Cross examined. It was so reported to me; that Mr Doernte was killed on Sunday evening, saw him in the morning, living, and dead in the evening. There were two rifles brought to me upon that occasion, one was discharged, the other not, the smaller and lighter rifle appeared to have been very recently discharged; the other, was loaded and capped. The discharged rifle was not claimed by prisoner; and according to my recollection, the rifle that was loaded was both claimed and represented as belonging to him. After the ball had been extracted from the body of Mr Doernte, it was compared with the bores of the two rifles, and found to be too large for the one that was loaded, and according to the judgement of others as well as my own, it would fit the rifle that was discharged. On the day following Beverly's examination, I gave the two rifles to Major Hardie, previously taking the percussion off the one that was loaded.

The testimony on the part of the prosecution here closed

Rosario sworn Says, he knows Joseph Dockrill, saw him drinking at Smith's Grocery on the afternoon of the murder of Doernte, and also at Illeg's.

Willie sworn. Knows Dockrill, the printer, saw him drink strong liquor the afternoon of the murder of Doernte. Saw the prisoner going down the hill with the crowd, from Illeg's to Denecke's, and saw he had no gun in his hand at the time

Slade sworn. Says, he knows the prisoner, has seen him out of his mind in the Barracks, in San Francisco—saw him once when he appeared to be in convulsions, afterwards he would be perfectly crazy, talking to himself and calling upon others who were not present—saw him have a fit before the murder of Doernte, the fits would come on and pass off suddenly, during a fit of insanity there was a medical attendant, Dr. Townsend—does not know whether the prisoner had been drinking liquor previous to the fit spoken of

Stow sworn. Says, he knows the prisoner, had held him during a fit at the Barracks, in San Francisco, it was before the prisoner was arrested—seemed to be out of his mind, struggled so hard it took two of us to hold him—dont recollect that Slade, of Company B, was there.

Klopfer sworn. Saw the prisoner the afternoon of the murder with a loaded rifle, Landers fired it off and asked for another load, prisoner told him he had no more powder, this was between 3 and 4 o'clock. Has seen the prisoner twice at the Barracks while insane, acted savage and wild, tried to take some medicine once and was prevented, witness prevented him at one time from tearing his own flesh

Dr Ames sworn. Says he saw the prisoner in a fit at the Block-house, in San Francisco I supposed when I first saw him that he had been taking poison, was in partial convulsions, had no control over either his physical or mental powers, a severe contraction of the muscles, crampings, &c, he partially recovered by an emetic, administered—after recovering control over himself he looked very wild for some time after—thinks the prisoner did not know what he was about, had had no liquor that day. This was after the arrest of the prisoner.

Jan 1, 1848. Murray sworn. Has known the prisoner to be subject to fits for some time, has known him in England and America, were at sea together—has seen him in a fit of insanity on board ship, and also here in California, when he had a knife in his hand. Prisoner was not considered a man of sound mind by his comrades during the time he has known him, was not so considered by the captain of the ship—took a rifle from him, at one time, with which he attempted to kill himself, has seen him have a fit which lasted three hours. Sailed with the prisoner four years ago, shipped at Charleston, South Carolina—'tis two months ago that prisoner attempted to kill himself with a knife, and with a pistol a few nights previous

Dr Townsend sworn. Is a regular physician. Attended the prisoner at one time at the Barracks—was in a convulsion at the time, which appeared to be of a spasmodic character, sometimes insensible, at other times partially reasonable, refused to take medicine—this occurred sometime in October last. Such fits if of frequent occurrence, would, in my opinion, destroy the prisoner's mind.

Dr. Leavenworth sworn Is a regular physician Was called upon by one of the guard to attend the prisoner when confined in San Francisco It was my opinion that the spasm was habitual.

Landers sworn Went from here to town with the prisoner—saw him at Illeg's, heard him make use of expressions that I thought no reasonable man would make—the prisoner cried, 'Give me a knife, give me a knife,' &c

The defence here closed and the case was submitted to the Commission.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB 12, 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo, will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50 cents.*

Our Shipping Journal, we verily believe, is disposed to prolong its fluctuating existence, and surprise ourself and readers, at last, with its inflexible and steady deportment, or gradual acquirement of strength. If we knew where to date the suspension of the odd freaks it has performed of late, we might look ahead on this subject, with a still greater degree of cheerfulness, as its flickering foibles are anything but pleasant to our susceptible and fretful nature.

Within the week present and last, we have witnessed the departure of vessels, whose notice of arrival had barely been cleared from our type form. This is a good sign, nevertheless, as we wish no loiterers, and can readily dismiss them if despatch be the word, with the passing request of further acquaintance, to traverse the seas at their pleasure. Not so fortunate were we as to scrape an acquaintance during the week with some keen-scented stranger, affluent from foreign shores, but our own busy coasters dropping in, relieved the apprehension of utter loneliness, the effect of a harbor divested of shipping; dispossessing us of the fear of perceiving, in the morose silence of our Maritime Recorder, a mortifying acknowledgement of the event.

INLAND NAVIGATION—The prize Schooner, Malek Adhel, Phelps, Master, dropped quietly through the channel connecting San Pablo with San Francisco Bay, about the 1st inst, and arriving opposite the entrance of the "Arroya of Napa," (or Napa Creek, commonly termed,) ascended, and anchored in four and a half fathoms of water at half tide. The Malek Adhel, is a clipper-built schooner, of nine feet draught. Captain Phelps affirms that a vessel can carry ten feet of water up this stream, to a small island, situated ten miles below the Embacadera of Napa, and at the anchorage of the schooner, believes there to be sufficient room for twenty vessels to safely swing at anchor

The farmers of Napa valley, and the rancheros of the valleys adjacent, conveying produce to the Embacadera of the Arroya, make regular shipments from this point to our market in the launches in general use, constantly plying between this and the several points for receiving produce, about the Bay. Off the entrance, in Bay San Pablo, Mare Island is situated, distant a few leagues only from Benicia, on Carquinez Straits. We are informed that a town survey has been lately completed, and a town in actual progress at the Embacadera of Napa. It cannot be doubted but that this, or some site near by, will form a prominent commercial point in these bays. The facilities for shipping are not surpassed. Of wood and excellent water we know there to be an abundance.

Upon our first page may be found the evidence of the principal witnesses in the Court Martial, convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Dec. last, for the examination of Mackenzie Beverly, charged with the murder of Mr. Doernte, a citizen of this place, in an affray on the night of the 14th November. A faithful report, and for which we are pleased to transfer the thanks, usually due ourself, with the addition of our unfeigned own—Lt. Geo. Hubbard, N. Y. Vols, deserving, and present on the occasion

The Commission found Beverly guilty, and his sentence, fifteen years' confinement, subject to approval, by Gov. Mason, was carried into immediate effect—his prison, the Block House of this place. He contrived to escape, however, the third night after incarceration, and has not yet been captured. Of course every effort to re-take him is *to be* made.

OREGON.—The American Bark Toulon, Crosby, arriving at Honolulu, Dec, 15th, 20 days from Columbia river, brings intelligence fourteen days later than we have before given. This is briefly presented in the Polynesian of Dec. 18, and is of but little moment.

"The emigration from the States this season amounted to 1100 wagons, and about 4000 persons, some of whom are men of substance They represent that treble their number will follow in 1848. The crops in Oregon have been poor, in consequence of drought, but no distress is apprehended. The autumn has proved fine, and the farmers have put much wheat in the ground."

The emigration suffered considerably from sickness, and the backward companies underwent great fatigue and hardships, requiring much assistance. The Spectator of Oct. 28, says.

"As near as can be ascertained there are about 300 wagons back, at or near the Dalles, whose situation at this period of the season must be truly distressing, the river being their only rescource to reach the settlements."

It was thought their sufferings would be speedily alleviated liberal subscriptions having been procured, and batteaux fitted to convey provisions to the distressed,

The Island papers publish the departure of a number of vessels for the States, principally whalers. The Honolulu from Boston was expected within the month, (Dec) The Toulon is advertised for Hong-Kong direct.

The cargo of a Japanese junk picked up by the Bremen ship Otaheite was taken to Honolulu, and disposed of at Auction sale. Another, in May, by the whaleship Frances Henrietta, of New Bedford was likewise stripped of her cargo, and four of the crew, the only survivors, rescued from death. These junks are said to have contained many curious specimens of Japanese handiwork.

CHILI.—The Polynesian of Jan. 1st, says: Letters from Valparaiso give a very discouraging account of business, representing it at a lower ebb than ever known before. Numerous failures, of from $10,000 to $500,000 each had taken place, many of which were total wrecks. The writer doubts if Valparaiso will ever recover to be as flourishing as she was.

Mr. F. N. Muller has been acknowledged as Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The French Frigate Virginie, Admiral Hamelin, is at anchor in the bay; as also the Frigate Heroine, to sail for France.

There are also now here H. B. M.'s ship of the line Collingwood, not to sail for England under three or four months; the Grampus, going soon to Mexico; the corvette Modeste, returning in a short time to England; the str. Sampson; and the Carysfort. The Constant is looked for in a few days to arrive from Mexico

We look for the American ship of the line Ohio, Commodore Jones, in about a month.—She is to bring Mr. Barton as Minister to Chili. Dr. William Crump will not set out on his return until the arrival of his successor.—And will probably go on in the steamer for Panama at the close of November.

GRAND FETE, *on the 22d.*—The most brilliant of Terpsichorian festivals, with us, it appears, is yet to be. A Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball on a scale more approved and extensive than its predecessor, is to be given on the 22d inst. at the American House. Nothing can restrain the ardor of youth about these parts, it seems.

The propitious elements be again th[illegible] We have had a full quota, aye, a blessed [illegible] of various news, fresh and healthy, fr[illegible] rious quarters, and, as if to heighten its [illegible] quite unexpected! Just such "for all [illegible] world" as we have ever sighed for, and [illegible] like, for which, we suppose, we must [illegible] "watch and pray." Never complain, m[illegible] if it be remiss—and wherever, pray, [illegible] otherwise?—it is our lot, self-selected, [illegible] fully irksome and terrible, be ye assured.

Clippings and quotings: American [illegible] and Mexican vanity to the test! Th[illegible] summed up substance—nought else. N[illegible] *rons!* It is a mint, that theatre of actio[illegible] NEWS is the coin, as current as it is inv[illegible] to our individual prosperity. We herewi[illegible] such a willing circulation and protest o[illegible] trons will not aver us impostors.

But we have news, readers all, as we [illegible] endeavoring to impress ye, "news," in th[illegible] lance of the day, and news, if you will [illegible] it, equitably meted out and "on hand," [illegible] ficiency for immediate home consump[illegible] Pity 'tis that we can't husband a trifle o[illegible] hoard up against a drouth. The public [illegible] stand that, and with overflowing measu[illegible] such as this we are compelled to see it [illegible] weekly until what remains is so flimsy a[illegible] that it scarce deserves the pleasing cog[illegible] Reluctantly we yield it, unfeeling [illegible] lest ye threaten; sit down at once [illegible] hearty digest of all, and rise if ye can [illegible] full bel—hef that there is an abundance [illegible] in the wind to satiate your ravenous de[illegible]

War and enthusiasm, and, of course, [illegible] quest! Ever inseperable, and the [illegible] of every age. Our accounts from [illegible] are derived mostly from the Mexican [illegible] yet substantially correct, we must beli[illegible] We shall endeavor to lay before our [illegible] ders, next week, an interesting corr[illegible] dence, occurring shortly after the arr[illegible] with items of news—appropos of NEW[illegible] Sandwich Islands News, our clever con[illegible] rary, did'nt come over as it was wont to [illegible] days gone by. Here we *shall* complain [illegible] invoke the worst, being short of NEW[illegible] lacking wherewith to continue our no[illegible] cal cogitations, or construct another lie [illegible] any kind of news under the sun

We take from the New Orleans D[illegible] July 26th, the article below presented, [illegible] are among those of the opinion that [illegible] expression of the general feelings e[illegible] throughout the States in reference to t[illegible] ficer, would not strikingly differ, if at all.

We are informed that the proclamat[illegible] Gen. Kearney, at Monterey, has been [illegible] discussed by the press of the leading [illegible] but cannot learn the temper of debate, [illegible] at the prevailing sentiment.

COL. FREMONT.—On more than one [illegible] sion we have expressed our evident a[illegible] tion of this enterprising officer. No of[illegible] our service has risen so rapidly and de[illegible] ly. His bold and self-sacrificing pur[illegible] scientific and geographical knowledge, [illegible] patriotic motives which seemed at all t[illegible] actuate him, have elicited the warmest [illegible] all over the country. His operations in [illegible] fornia, previous to the arrival of Gen. K[illegible] ney, were characterized by great courag[illegible] dence, and skill; and here we regret th[illegible] are compelled to hesitate in our eulog[illegible] rather to change our praise into disap[illegible] and condemnation. It is evident that [illegible] motives soever influenced him, Col. Fr[illegible] was guilty of an act of usurpation and i[illegible] ordination, in assuming the style and p[illegible] of Governor of California, while his su[illegible] officer was in the country, and had in h[illegible] session, to the knowledge of Col. Fr[illegible] full authority from the Executive to org[illegible] and establish a Government in Califor[illegible] The argument of Col. Fremont's friends [illegible] not meet the question. They clearly [illegible] that he succeeded in making a judicio[illegible] pitulation with the insurgents, that he p[illegible] them—that the leaders were friendly to[illegible] him, and placed great confidence in him. [illegible] do these facts rebut, or disprove the char[illegible] assuming high powers not conferred o[illegible] in the very presence of his superior to [illegible] this power properly belonged? Do they [illegible] that he did not accomplish these benefic[illegible] sults by insubordination and usurpation [illegible] the end to justify the means in military [illegible] ations? Are subordinate officers to be [illegible] ed, on any occasion when they may [illegible] more highly of their wisdom than of [illegible] their superior officers, to displace them—[illegible] rogate functions not possessed by them, [illegible] treat with contempt those whom Gover[illegible] has placed over them? It does not [illegible] from these arguments that General K[illegible] would not have been equally successful [illegible] treaty. His success in pacifying the [illegible] of New Mexico and organising the G[illegible] ment of that State, gave assurance t[illegible] would be successful in carrying out t[illegible] signs of the Government in California.

contest between Gen. Kearney and [illegible]mont alone. It is a contest between [illegible]mont and the Executive, whose plans [illegible]tions he has opposed and resisted. [illegible]es our Government therefore, to main- [illegible] dignity and power of holding all those [illegible] violated its orders, whoever they [illegible] to a strict accountability. The situ- [illegible] Gen. Kearney, when he arrived in [illegible], sick and wounded; with his gallant [illegible]ort thinned in numbers and exhausted [illegible] severe march, and when presenting [illegible] and clear credentials, as Commander [illegible] of the forces and Governor of Cali- [illegible] was treated with disdain and con- [illegible] by Com. Stockton, and with neglect [illegible]gard to authority, by Col Fremont, [illegible]ly to the justice of the Government [illegible]pathies of the people.

[illegible]ust that the President will cause a [illegible] investigation to be made of the whole [illegible] It is due alike to the Government and [illegible] implicated. It is due to the char- [illegible] our service, the efficiency of which [illegible] upon the ready obedience and subor- [illegible] of our officers.

[illegible]is, from the Official Journal of the [illegible] nation, an account of [illegible] ATTACK UPON CHAPULTEPEC, [illegible] Armistice, thoroughly Mexican, and [illegible]erving a perusal. The date is

"Sept. 7, 1847.

[illegible] half past four this morning, the North [illegible] force attacked our position at the [illegible] del Rey in front of Chapultepec; his [illegible] and determined columns were re- [illegible] three times by our valiant troops, who [illegible] gave the *most* brilliant testimony [illegible] patriotism and courage. The ene- [illegible] more than a thousand dead on the [illegible] battle, while on our part the loss is not [illegible] than *half that* number; but we have to [illegible] the loss of the brave Col. Don Lucas [illegible] and among the wounded, Gen. Don [illegible] Leon, and several other chiefs and [illegible] deserving of praise.

[illegible] "TRAITOR" Gen. Santa Ana, com- [illegible] in person the column that repulsed the [illegible] back to his former position, carrying [illegible] the conviction, that they can only [illegible] to the city through rivers of blood [illegible] will be their sepulchre."

[illegible] most of the streets of the city, the resi- [illegible]habitants have broken up the streets [illegible] up the stones as high as the top of [illegible] in order to give the invaders a [illegible] reception.

[illegible] night we saw several young ladies [illegible] in this patriotic employ, charging the [illegible] to set aside the smallest stones, be- [illegible] they could manage themselves. [illegible] and others of a similar nature inspire [illegible] certain confidence of the result on [illegible] of Mexico. We shall not fatigue our- [illegible] repeating, that a people who wish to [illegible] and who rise 'en masse' to defend their [illegible] are invincible.

[illegible] our columns of this day we shall pub- [illegible] the documents relative to the confer- [illegible]tween our Commissioners and those of [illegible] United States.

[illegible] the world will know, that his Excel- [illegible] the General President has labored and [illegible] that the nation required to assure due [illegible] and the rights of the Republic. His [illegible] calumniators will see by these as well [illegible] brilliant proofs he has given to-day at [illegible]tepec, and will remain confounded. So [illegible]ear before the world our unjust and [illegible] invaders.

[illegible] question we would ask the American [illegible] to answer, 'What is the cause?' and [illegible] induced him to bring pillage, and [illegible] desolation into the Mexican Repub- [illegible] Can his reply to this satisfy God and

---

[illegible]RAL TAYLOR.—We have no positive [illegible]tion of the movements of this officer, [illegible]ants materially differing, one with the [illegible] It is known, however, that in July last [illegible] encamped at Walnut Springs, his army, [illegible] time, of 7000 men, in good health.— [illegible] had expressed it his determination to [illegible] the command on the 1st September, un- [illegible] could obtain a furlough, and which he [illegible] anticipate.

[illegible] 4th was celebrated in Gen. Taylor's [illegible] Monterey, with great enthusiasm — [illegible] Cushing of Mass. delivered an eloquent [illegible] Good cheer and patriotic toasts were [illegible] of the day.

[illegible] Taylor on being toasted as next Pre- [illegible] of U. States, with "three times three," [illegible] said—

[illegible] PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—I [illegible]ver had the vanity to aspire, or to look [illegible] elevated situation which has just been [illegible] to, but if my fellow-citizens think pro- [illegible] elevate me to so distinguished and hon- [illegible] position, I certainly shall do my best [illegible] charge the duties of that responsible po- [illegible] faithfully. But if any other candidate [illegible]red, or offered who may be more com- [illegible] than myself, I need not say that I shall [illegible] most cheerfully in their decision and [illegible] rejoice that there is one worthy to repre- [illegible] in the highest office in their gift."

[illegible] Isaac Davis, *alias* "Old Red," for grand [illegible] in robbing the house of Smith & Co, [illegible] sentenced to two years imprisonment.

[illegible] and Charts mad[illegible] [illegible]er. For further par[illegible]

CHINA.—Relative to the late disturbances in this country, we extract from the "Friend of China," Hong Kong, Dec. 15, the following further particulars of the affair of the 5th inst., and the *conjectured course of action consequent*;

"The bodies of Messrs. Rutter and Bellamy were brought to the Consulate on the 10th, (not on the 9th *as reported on Saturday*,) and it is the opinion of medical men that they were not killed sooner than Tuesday. They must thus have been kept prisoners for two days while the Elders and Braves were deliberating upon their fate. It is a painful subject for contemplation, but it appears evident that they were tortured in the most inhuman manner; and from the marks of cords upon three different part of the arms, one of the victims was probably tortured at three villages. It also appears to be the opinion, that after their capture, they were separated and handed over to four different communities that their sufferings might be made the sport of a large portion of the villagers. One letter mentions that on Monday, when the party from the factories *went in search of their lost friends*, they passed within fifty paces of the house where one was confined. Another says that one gentleman offered $10,000 for his life. That a gong was beat and the people called together to consider the proposition; which they refused. It is also reported that the bodies were brought to the factories in leper boats as if to heap indignity upon the dead.

Upon the arrival of Sir John Davis, on the 12th inst a circular intimating the event, and inviting the co operation of Her Majesty's subjects, resident of Canton, was issued, to which the "Friend" alludes, as follows.

"In consequence of the circular a deputation waited upon His Excellency to express their willingness to give their opinion upon any points he might lay before them and to offer their support in the emergency. They were informed that certain demands had been made, which, *if complied with*, would be satisfactory at present, though Her Majesty's government would probably make further demands for future security. The nature of these demands are unknown, but we may conjecture that the lives of the Elders and the leading men among the militia, with the total destruction of the villages, would form a prominent part. If such are the terms offered, Keying cannot comply; and it is not unlikely that the Consular flag will be struck and the river rigidly blockaded"

"On the 13th a party was sent up to reconnoitre the ground; they landed at one village which was completly deserted and the property removed. It is thought the militia have gathered head in the neighborhood, and from some chops in circulation they appear to set their own government, as well as the English, at defiance. The PLUTO would reach Canton yesterday (Tuesday) and by the end of the week we almost expect to hear that she has carried up a strong party of seamen and marines and burned the villages near the river."

"We trust Sir John Davis will take a strong position and not diverge from it in the *slightest* degree. Give Keying his ultimatum, and cut short all negociation; dictate certain terms, and if they are not complied with, throw the responsibility upon the Chinese Commissioner. He has now abundant proof that while Keying was writing pacific and friendly despatches, he knew the villagers were banding together to sacrifice the unoffending foreigners. This combination has been going on for months; and the departure of the troops for India has been chosen as the fitting time to 'exterminate the detested brood.'"

The "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette," published at Cape Town, intimates the sailing of the French frigate La Bayonnaise on the 8th September, bound to Macao with troops. Here is a wide field for conjecture! Why does France send troops to Macao? Has she purchased the settlement from Portugal? or does she intend forming one on the coast of China? Or, again, are these troops to strengthen the hands of Commodore La Pierre in his warlike endeavours to plant the cross in Cochin China and Corea? To us it is a mystery, but if proselytism be the object it will in a degree be *frustrated* by the loss of the La Glorie and Victorieuse. However, as the vessel sailed three months ago and has not made her appearance, it may be that though Macao is her ultimate destination, the troops are to be landed at Bourbon or some other French possession.—[*Friend of China.*

☞ One of the companies of Dragoons, stationed at *Monterey*, *left*, *during* last week, in pursuit of a gang of horse thieves, late arrived in that vicinity, on a depredatory excursion, from below, it is said, and believed to consist, in part, of the Sonoranians, whose arrival at Los Angeles has been noticed.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 7.—Bark Tasso, Lindsay, from leeward ports.

Feb. 10—Brig Euphemia, Vioget, from Monterey.

SAILED.

Feb. 6—Brig Lady Adams, Hanna, for Monterey.

MEMORANDA

Whaleship, Geo. Washington was to sail in December last from port of Honolulu, S. I, to United States. *Same date*, the merchant ship Maria Helena, for Tahiti, Valparaiso and New Bedford, and Hudson's Bay *Co.* Bark Columbia, *for London*, direct. H's, B. Co. vessels, Mary Dare and Cowlitz, for *Columbia river*.

The Honolulu, *from Boston*, and Hawaiian schr. Swallow, from S. America, soon expected *Ship Toulon advertised for Hong-Kong, direct.*

Notice.

THE Undersigned, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Town Council for the collection of all debts due the Town, hereby notifies all indebted to come forward on or before the 20th inst, and make payment; as at that time the course pointed out in case of failure of payment, in their several obligations, and as directed by the *Council*, will be taken.

E. P. JONES

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-1

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, Feb 22d, *at the foot of Clay Street Wharf*, a double planked cedar-built Launch, thoroughly copper fastened, carries well, and sails well, and is one of the safest and best built boats on the Bay. She is about two years old, and in perfect order with good sails, rigging, anchors, &c. Terms Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. S CLARK, Auctioneer.

San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1848. 6-2

35 POUNDS CAMPHOR, just received and for sale by DR. J. TOWNSEND.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-3

MASKS FOR THE TWENTY SECOND.

MASKS, of every description, made to order, in the neatest possible style, by

T W PERRY,

House and Sign Painter,

Cor Montgomery and Jackson streets

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the *Adobie Store*, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, *Sideboards*, &c &c.

WM BEERE

San Francisco, Feb 5, 1848 5-tf

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su *Excelencia el Gobernador*—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de esto parte de los Californias.

JAMES D HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27, 1845 4-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between *James B.* McClurg, Alexander G Abell. and Henry Chever, under the firm of J. B McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848.

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose, and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J B. McClurg y Co. so concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes de dicha firma.

J. B McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. *Returning* his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor. The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.

E. P. JONES.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention.

☞ Office in San Francisco, Upper California. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their *guests*.

N B. Horses fed on bran or grain and properly *cared for.*

TABER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov. 14, 1847. *1-tf.

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Delores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons. Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50 tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct 19, 1847. *1-tf.

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do, Mourning do., Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do, Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd. Shirts, Flannel do, white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which *they offer on the most reasonable terms*, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848 *1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received by recent arrivals, an assortment of

Velvets, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from 8 to 15 cts per yard, Fine Tooth, Dressing, Back, and Side Combs; Superior Hooks & Eyes;

Linen Shirt Bosoms and Collars,

Superior White Lead,

Mens' woolen and cotton half Hose,

Womens' white do do.

Oregon Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Lumber, &c. &c

Also, An assortment of Medicines.

For sale low for cash, by

C. L ROSS.

San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1847, *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, *Boots and Shoes*, Ladies Shoes, *Butcher Knives*, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848 6-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths; Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats; Merinos; blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Pr[illegible] a variety of Flannels; Velvets; white [illegible] colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking; Corn Brooms [illegible] Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries, Spices; Pepper; table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools, Nails; Axes; Hatchets, Raisins; Almonds; Rice, Tobacco, Coffee; Sugar; Tea; Annis; Madeira and other Wines; Cogniac Brandy, Aguadiente, &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE, for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848 *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(*Auction Mart, N. E. Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of *Goods*, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY *beg to inform their* friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, *adjoining Mr* ELLIS', and *immediately* opposite the lumber yard of Mr C. L Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various *diseases* of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma, Dec. 18th, 1847. 50-3m

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F. will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Brethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectfully invited to unite with them.

N. G. } C. L. N[illegible]
V. G. }

235

THE DISGUSTED WIFE WITH HER HUSBAND.

You promised to leave off your smoking,
The day I consented to wed,
How little I thought you were joking,
How fondly believed what you said!
Then alas! how completely you sold me,
With blandishments artful and vain,
When you emptied your snuff-box and told me
You never would fill it again!

Those fumes, so oppressive, from puffing,
Say, what is the solace that flows?
And whence the enjoyment of stuffing
A parcel of dust in your nose?
By habits you thus are pursuing
There can be no pleasure conferred;
How irrational, then, is so doing,
Now is it not very absurd?

Cigars come to three pence each, nearly,
And sixpence an ounce is your snuff;
Consider how much then, you yearly
Must waste on that horrible stuff
Why, the sums in tobacco you spend, love,
The wealth in your snuff-box you sink,
Would procure me of dresses no end, love,
And keep me in gloves, only think.

What's worse, for your person I tremble
Tis going as fast as it can,
Oh! how should you like to resemble
A smoky and snuffy old man?
Then resign at the call of affection,
The habits I cannot endure,
Or you'll spoil both your nose and complexion,
And ruin your teeth I am sure

THE FOREST.—The following spirited passage is from the letter of a colporteur in Pennsylvania. Has he not imbibed a full measure of forest feelings, and given utterance to them in stirring language?

The magnificence of these woods you can hardly conceive. Give me a thousand of these splendid pines, with shafts like the Apollo Belvidere, and I will build you a Cathedral, a nobler Cathedral of wood, than Lafranc did of stone, and make Niagara envious of the West Branch The depth of shade, and utter silence of the original forest as it seems there to breathe in an eternal slumber, strikes the soul with a certain awe as well admiration. The rising of its innumerable pines is something superb. One seems to see the smoke of life ascending. And every now and then one that has stood its time, some old hemlock "dead at the top," or patriarchial pine, rotten at the root, in the profound abysses of the mountain draft, by the mouth of which the traveller is passing, sends out itself the report of its distant fall, as it goes crashing to the ground. I have stopped and listened breathlessly, as I stepped along over the leaves, in the gloom of these woods—I always stop to listen, there is something so inimitably heart searching, in the almost too distant-to-be-audible, long-drawn sound of an old tree falling to its last resting place—falling by the place where it lived its life. And thus the forest sighs by day and night. And man makes it sigh oftener than it would, with his axe. He consumes it on every side, dismembers it, pierces and opens it, and is bringing it to its dissolution. I am a passionate lover of the forest. I would live always within reach of it.

A NEW MOVEMENT.—The captain of a certain volunteer company, now rendezvoused at this place, says a late number of the Vicksburg Whig, must be one of the veriest wags in the world, judging from a proceeding of his which might have been witnessed last Sunday morning. He formed his men into line and gave an order to the following effect —

"Those who are going to church, about face!"

The majority of the company "about faced" immediately, thus evincing their desire of attending the place of worship A goodly number, however, maintained their first position, wondering, perhaps, at the stupidity of their comrades, in choosing to frequent so dull a place, in their estimation, as the house of prayer. They had not become so religious all at once—they hadn't by no means. But there was matter of triumph just ahead, for the moral and religious portion of the company. The captain's eye twinkled roguishly as he sung out:—

"Those who are going to church walk up and take a drink!"

They did so, and a more ashy looking set of fellows than were those in the minority, never had the pleasure of seeing the thumb of the right hand applied to the nose and four digitals spread fan like at their expense. Some of them begged the privilege of changing their votes; but the captain was inflexible—they could not coax a treat out of him by any means. Those who voted for going to church, washed down the cobwebs and started; while the remainder looked as if they were almost persuaded to be Christians.

THE POLICE IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian capitol has police, perhaps the most effective in the world. As an instance, we have two anecdotes. An Englishman took a fancy to throw a stone at the statue of Peter the Great, supposing that no eye was upon him He was seized, however, and fined 1000 roubles. An American, sometime ago, admiring that admirable piece of work, was desirous of getting on the back of the horse; so he clambered over the railings and got behind the Czar, and while comfortably seated, was seen and dismounted by the police, and fined 5000 roubles. Upon complaining of the enormity of the fine, he was coolly told that if he wished to ride with great men, he must expect to pay a very high price.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U S IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean, they purify What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory; that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity, and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of *professed* similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified, as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness No medicine chest is required where they are

N B, Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease, and how long it has affected the Constitution —IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effect on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE —People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad.—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires. This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind. That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body Yet how different is their action on those who have not acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them; for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you. The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means DR. BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old; and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness.

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms, at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three; then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors, it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt, for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and serecity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon, it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, that quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physickings It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food. Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. 3-yl

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERS

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH,

POR MAYOR Y MENOR

EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORN*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el pur sangre; el convertir la sangre pobre y c en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen es las han buscada con perseverancia nuestros c de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria qu dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las populares

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solam que purifican la sangre*, quitandole las pr malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cu mano Se convierten en sangre los alime tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pr tinuamente, de suerte, que, segun el sistema en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve, alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo, gamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a con de desordenes de la generacion anterior a la sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana pongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos algun tiempo, o los alimentos que hemos hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud, o que dol aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara co la sangre.

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diaria las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a las circunstancias. ¿Cual sera su efecto? de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejara solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte po Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsa quiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimen niciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo dichas pildoras; pues espeleran del partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en peramento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos surreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las Brandreth, en diez y nueve casos si se ofrec mo Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan mente el cuerpo y los huesos; y con el auxi medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del ti cesario por lo comun a la naturaleza Dent o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enferm mado, se puede volver enteramente sano y La mudanza mas o menos pronta depend mento del efecto que se permitira produzcan ras de Brandreth: se puede graduar este ef los deseos del paciente. De esto *no pueda ningun dano*; sino mucha ventaja. Pregunt tis os amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el ef pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante venceros de que no correis ningun riesgo yarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudic salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ninguna podra haceros dano No padecera de acede estomago: podreis comer pasteles o cualq cosa, con que seais moderados; y cuanto m sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mej sangre Todos los que tengan un estomago padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el prin vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, conservando los materiales buenos que se el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seg la sangre.

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales ponen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta ateg letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuya concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun ficacion contenida en la nueva patente, se sin hacer uso de calor o de caldera hirviente, logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin al que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas dadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SEÑORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo ras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de m ves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente Dichas pildoras son inocentes. No debilitan, aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquel que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son tes para remediar el estrenimiento que tan temente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias im

No hai medicina mejor que esta Es mas s el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora mente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos del mejor crédito que las recomiendan como superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan pre por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos hum blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora cina que se ha descubierto y presentado al Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola severancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin un ochavo en facultativos. Siendo propias par las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor para las familias, para los marineros y viajan mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y miento, sin que se necesite regimen particular, do, estraordinario para obtener restriados

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, co dicma de familia, son especialmente inapreci los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden admi primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a men tes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medic

En casos de inflamacion y colicas, aliviara y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cu medicina para restablecer al enfermo

En todos casos de indigestion, lombrices, en fermedades del corazon, afecciones del estom los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pild celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su ca acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena que este atraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848.

236

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington.*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 19, 1848. NO. 7.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.
Edited by Edw. C. Kemble.

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, - - - Cash $6,00
Two copies, " - - - - - " 10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, (12 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00, and $1 for every additional insertion.
Yearly advertising $30 per square.

NAMES OF AGENTS,

C. C. Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helbetia.*
Beasley & Cooper, *Sonoma*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose.*
Taber & Hoyt, *Monterey*
J. Temple, *Ciudad de los Angeles.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets,	Bills of Exchange,
Catalogues,	Shop Bills,
Circulars,	Bills of Lading,
Hand-bills,	Blank Deeds,
Bill Heads,	&c, &c,

Executed with neatness and despatch

WARD & SMITH,
General Commission Merchants.
Frank Ward, Wm M. Smith } No 3 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Upper California

C. L. ROSS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer.
N. Y. Store," Cor. Washington & Montgomery Sts
San Francisco, Upper California.

MELLUS & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.
Store in Montgomery St, San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.
San Francisco, Alta California.

ROBT. A. PARKER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U C.

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
[N. E. CORNER OF PORTSMOUTH SQUARE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKSON & HAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
At the Bee Hive.
AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, A. C.

KILBORN, LAWTON, & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oregon Produce.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer to
C. L ROSS, *San Francisco.*
S. H WILLIAMS, & Co. *Honolulu.*
Oregon City, Nov. 1, 1847 *1-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES.
January 8, 1848. } New Helvetia, Fort Sacramento

JASPER O'FARREL,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
By appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square
San Francisco, July 17, 1847 [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
San Francisco, Upper California

WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
[ON CLAY STREET, REAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE]
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SHOP IN CLAY ST., OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE
Shampooing performed at all hours
San Francisco, Jan. 1848. *1-tf

JOHN HALLS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
WILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.
Maps and Charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH,
September 4th, 1847. *1-t

[From the Polynesian, Dec. 11.]

Japan.

We begin now to feel ourselves as near neighbors to Japan. The frequent arrival of vessels that have touched in, and attempted intercourse, keeps up an interest in the public mind towards that country, which yearly creates a more ardent desire for commercial intercourse. This year Capt. Jackson of the Inez, as we have already given an account, landed twice in Japan under more favorable auspices than have ever before been allowed Capt. Waeting of the Otaheite picked up one of their junks, relieved the distressed crew and brought here several thousand dollars worth of her cargo, which was sold at auction, as may be seen in our columns of to day. The specimens of their manufactures and productions which have thus been so unexpectedly brought to our port; have been very gratifying to a curiosity, stimulated by the interdict to intercourse maintained by the Japanese government, to know something more of a country so completely isolated from the world at large. Civilized they undoubtedly are, and far advanced in some departments of national industry. In others rude, and we think not superior to the Egyptians 4000 years since, or even to the Mexicans and Peruvians of the 15th century Their wrought copper utensils resemble, in design and shape, the metallic and earthen manufactures of those nations, judging from the specimens we have seen preserved in public museums. Their tools appeared to be made of good iron and steel, but simple enough to provoke the merriment of the greenest son of New England. But so many specimens of their arts have now been distributed among us, it is needless for us to offer further comments upon them

We think, however, that the signs of the times are threatening to the barrier of exclusion the Japanese government would so rigidly maintain England, France, and the United States desire to effect a breach in this policy. They, perhaps, have too high a sense of national honor to do this by mere force of arms, but circumstances now appear to be preparing the way for their intervention in some shape. We believe the whaling fleet are destined to do something in this cause. A new fishery has been opened in the Japan seas Hundreds of enterprising whalers will the ensuing year cruise in all directions about their shores and in their bays in search of their game. The Japanese have no naval force to enforce respect to their international rights. The doctrine of a closed sea, however much they may desire to see preserved, they are powerless to enforce. The whalers will be tempted to land for wood, water, provisions, &c. Stress of weather or some other contingency may force some ashore. In this way some intercourse must be established. Humanity or necessity will demand it. Will the Japanese refuse? If they continue their policy of gratuitous hospitality, their patience may become exhausted at the increasing demands upon it, or their avidity may be awakened to receive something in return. If they abuse those who may thus be placed within their power, they afford the pretext which is so eagerly desired, for interference on the part of some foreign power. If they commence trading in any way, the door for innovation is opened and it will never be closed Junks in distress will undoubtedly be met with by whalers. In case of such an event, we hope the master will have public spirit enough to carry the crew with as much of the merchandise as he can save, to its port of destination. Such honorable conduct will favorably impress the Japanese, and we feel sure the master who thus acts will not suffer in his interests by so doing. The Japanese merchants will appreciate the deed, and through them, the government may become more lenient. If they should decline to receive the rescued property or to pay a fair salvage, the master will then have a perfect right to it. But such a course cannot do otherwise than create a kindly feeling towards whaleships, and they may have occasion, cruising as they will, in a comparatively unknown and dangerous sea, to require similar generosity at the hands of the Japanese. At all events we hope masters of whaleships will lose no opportunity of favorably impressing the Japanese in regard to the respective nations they represent, and that they will make note of all information they can procure.—Capt. Jackson's example in both these respects is deserving of commendation We have not a doubt that if he should by chance drop into the same bay again, his old friends would sincerely be rejoiced to see him. From his journal, they evidently were pleased to leave him there, but were afraid of their own government and consequently, made known to him with courtesy, their wishes that he might leave.

It would be good policy for the United States, England, and France, to each keep a national vessel cruising in the Japanese waters while the whaling fleet is there. Their presence might be productive of good to both parties and they would familiarize the Japanese with the sight of their flags

U. S. Exploring Expedition.—It appears from the following memorial copied from an American paper, that the officers connected with that expedition are far from being satisfied with the manner in which Lieut. Wilkes has executed the narrative of the expedition;

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the undersigned, Officers of the Navy of the United States, humbly showeth

That your Memorialists were employed in the service of the late Exploring Expedition, that in the Narrative of this Expedition, published under the authority of Congress, various statements and allegations are made, directly or indirectly affecting the private and professional honor and character of your memorialists which statements, your memorialists declare, are not founded in truth; that some of the charges complained of by your memorialists, have been made the subject of investigation before the proper naval tribunals, prior to the appearance of the Narrative, and totally disproved that your memorialists were, many of them, absent from the United States when this Narrative appeared, and ignorant, until its publication that they were to be arraigned before the world upon such charges, that as your memorialists had not been notified of this intention, so they have not been heard in their defence.

And further, your memorialists, believing these charges to be seriously injurious to the honor of the navy and the nation, as well as their own personal reputation, do earnestly pray your honorable bodies to grant them a committee, before which they, as well as others, may be heard and examined in their defence, trusting that such a measure will lead to their justification, and to the protection of the navy against unjust and scandalous aspersions.

This memorial is presented to Congress not only in the name of the undersigned, but of other officers similarly situated, who are now on foreign service, and a paper is appended to it, wherein your memorialists have specified the particular wrongs which have prompted them to sue to your honorable bodies for redress. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Lieuts. William M. Walker, Robt E Johnson, James Alden, John B Dale, Edwin J DeHaven, A. S. Baldwin, George T. Sinclair, Willam Reynolds, Simon F. Blunt, William May, Joseph P. Sanford, George Colvocoressis, *Passed Midshipman*, James Blair.

To the above memorial a paper is appended by the memorialists, to exhibit the unjust and offensive passages contained in the Narrative of the Expedition, and they trust an investigation of their complaints will lead to the expunging of the offensive passages from future editions of the book.—[Friend S I.

Editorial Dignity.—The editor of the London times, in remarking on the late scandalous affairs of the King of Bavaria, says:

"We cannot conclude our remarks without alluding to circumstances in the proceedings which really tend to compromise the character of our own peculiar craft. The last time that King Louis appeared conspicuously on the European stage, was in the capacity which he had just assumed, of sole journalist for his own dominions. He is not only Bavaria's monarch, but he is patantee and editor of the State Gazette, and he should remember that he has now a double reputation to sustain. . . . . For the sake of his new profession his Majesty must be cautious. If a king can do no wrong, an editor can do a great deal, and we can assure him that he will find no such impunity accorded to him in his latter capacity, as tradition and loyalty secure him in his former"

Of course we have no right to interfere in European affairs, but we think that the Times and other leading journals of Europe, should oust such a fellow as King Leopold from the editorial fraternity, by striking his paper off their exchange list. If such characters as crowned heads get into the editorial profession, its respectability will be gone.—[Polynesian.

Influence of Railroads on the Weather.—The well known natural philosopher, Dr. August, makes the following communication in a Berlin journal, on the "influence of railroads on the weather"—"When an extended portion of the earth's surface is brought by a net of railroad tracks into connection of electrical conductors, the accumulation of electricity in the lower part of the atmosphere is prevented, as the iron works effect a constant electrical equilibrium between remote regions By this means, a violent storm is rendered unlikely, and if one should arise, it will undergo a continual, if not a considerable diminution. Doubtful as the theory of storms may be, so much is certain, that their origin is in the effort of nature to produce an equilibrium of opposite electricities, and that they break out with the more violence the greater the intensity of the opposition, which is produced beforehand by chemical processes that accompany evaporation If one of these opposites, the electricity of the lower atmosphere, for instance, is conducted away to other regions, the variation with which the equilibrium is established; is diminished By being thus conducted away, the influence is lessened which the electricity of the lower atmosphere has on the clouds, and by which it attracts its opposite, thus accumulating storm clouds on the electrical point. For this reason, in a level country, where there are nets of railroads, a storm cannot acquire that force of opposite electricity and produce that heaping up of clouds which is possible where these conductors are wanting. For some years past, the writer believes that he has observed a change in the storms of this place, and asks the attention of students of natural philosophy to the proof of his hypothesis. It is a fact, that since Berlin has become the focus of several railroads, there have been no violent storms, and all that have arisen have had a rapid and gentle termination"—Schnellpost

Reminiscences of the Resuscitated.—It has been asserted by several very honest, but probably incompetent persons, that they have experienced a consciousness of being out of the body. The cases of Cordan and Von Helmont have been already mentioned, but perhaps the clearest and most positive testimony to the fact, is that given by Dr Adam Clarke, the learned Wesleyan, who, when relating his recovery from drowning, stated to Dr. Lettson, that during the period of his apparent unconsciousness, he felt a new kind of life. These are his words "All my views and ideas seemed instantly and entirely changed, and I had sensations of the most perfect felicity that it is possible, independent of rapture, for the human mind to feel. I had no pain from the time I was submerged; a kind of green color became visible to me, a multitude of objects never seen, not one of which, however, bore the least analogy to any thing I had ever beheld before." When preaching in aid of the Humane Society, at the City-road chapel, in London, he said, "I was submerged a sufficiently long time, according to my apprehensions, and the knowledge I now have of physiology, for me to have been so completely dead as never more to exist in this world, had it not been for that Providence which as it were, once more breathed into me the breath of life." Mr. Green in his Diary, mentions a person who had been hung, and cut down on a reprieve, who, being asked what were his sensations, stated that the preparations were dreadful beyond expression, but that, on being dropped, he instantly found himself amidst fields and rivers of blood, which gradually acquired a greenish tinge. Imagining that if he could reach a certain spot he should be easy, he seemed to himself to struggle forcibly to attain it, and then he felt no more. Here we find a green color again mentioned as the last impression on the mind, which perhaps, may be explained in the chapter on light. The first effect of strangulation is a retardation of blood, which causes a red color to appear before the eye; but green always succeeds to red, unless the eye be directed to some other color. It is interesting to observe how, in the midst of the most violent struggle to which a human being can be subjected, the soul dissociates itself from the past and the present, and interprets impression in keeping with its desire, which seems ever to be capable of conferring a new world of thought according to its kind.—[The Use of the Body in relation to the Mind, by Dr. Moore.

Progress of a Pound of Cotton.—The following is the history of the travels and adventures of a pound of manufactured American cotton. The cotton came from the United States to London, thence to Manchester, where it was spun into yarn. It was then sent to Paisley, where it was woven; next to Ayrshire to be tamboured: afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton where it was hand sewed. It was then again sent to Paisley, when it was conveyed to a distant part of Renfrew, to be bleached, and then returned to Paisley; it was afterwards sent to Glasgow and finished, and from Glasgow it was conveyed per coach to London. From its shipment in America, till its arrival in the London warehouse, it must have been conveyed 3000 miles by sea and 920 on land. The value increased 2000 per cent by the processes of the manufacturer, while no less than 150 people were engaged in the carriage and preparation.

257

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. [illegible] 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo., will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on letters 50 cents.*

We have at intervals in the career of our journal, the existence of which alone bespeaks half we would utter, glanced casually at the visible prospects of this place, its outward show of unstinted prosperity, its astonishing progress, the expanding germ of its future greatness, to blight which scarce exists within the province of human power, but we are persuaded that from this there may not be derived abroad, a definite and fair idea of our precise position, and that to gather clear and decisive information from what has been said, would be indeed a difficult matter. The building up of San Francisco, its sudden, not gradual growth, has been within a time so unprecedentedly brief, that it may require a stretch in the comprehensive scope of the most imaginative, to conceive what is actual, and really solid truth

We experience due pride, and the rarest of pleasurable emotions in being able to date the commencement of our journal in the earliest stages of the prosperity of San Francisco, that apace with it, it may grow in favor and influence, and as first published, so the first, it is the design, it shall ever be in the advocacy of the people's best rights and interests

But if our gracious readers WILL tolerate this ebullition of feeling, we had rather repair to our preconceived purpose at once, and devote the remainder of this leading column to a succint review of our present progress as a community: availing ourself of the moment, which, from the straggling nature of the news extant, is unemployed in the structure of summaries and compendiums, torturous extracts and translations from Mexican language, to "King's English."

The sojourner from abroad, once in our midst, readily appreciates our sources of wealth, and the secret, if a secret there be in the energy of home-born American industry, from the first reveals itself. He hears the incessant clangor of mechanics' implements, and encounters newly erected house frames and half finished houses wheresoever he turns his attention. It will repay him for bodily exertion let him clamber the heights adjoining this, and from the summit of old Signal hill, perhaps, look about him. If swayed by skepticism or loth to admit his yet imperfect perception, in the ascent, we will venture to declare the burden, as with Bunyan's Pilgrim, will fall from his shoulders and leave him free in the consciousness of full faith in his natural senses. He will look upon, spread out beneath him, a seaport town, as thriving as modern times may adduce, stretching to the left and right, and its outskirting tenements hidden in the valleys beyond or shrub-clad hills in the rear. This view comprises not less than one hundred and sixty snug frame buildings with their respective out houses and enclosures, and upwards of thirty-five or forty adobie stores and private dwellings. *Appearance*, he, if as we, is happy to remark, is about engrossing the attention of property holders, and the community at large. The white exterior surface of the cottages gleam refulgent in the bright sunshine of mid-day, and the fresh painted public buildings reflect the same strong light. Our house builders, we may here insert, are employing, in the place of the slight frame works, so remarkable a feature heretofore, and so insecure withal, heavier timber; and house frames, glad are we to observe, are in construction, better adapted to the freaks of the elements, to which we are certainly subjected, at all seasons. But let him, upon Signal Hill, carry his gaze to the beach, wharves, temporary landings, and like places in confluence with the water, and such a strewn confusion of bales, boxes, and barrels, may not early greet his vision again, should he conclude to take a short trip the coast of California or Oregon along. The wharves are irregularly scattered and heaped upon, by great piles of merchandise, and the various paraphernalia of commercial industry, the warehouses well stocked, and the busiest haunts of active life. Before he descends, he will sweep the bay and harbor, (for the view from this hill is really inviting,) and detect at a glance the snow-white sails of the different launches, large and small, with which our enterprising mercantile houses keep up a lively traffic with the various trading points about the bays and rivers; they are bound off for hides and tallow, or in with their bulky and full cargoes, and are excellently well suited to the trade in which they are engaged.

The season past, it should be observed, was comparatively dull for the harbor of this place, few whalers arriving, and these pursuing an incautious course, endangering their vessels, exposing them to a loss of crew, to guard against which, we trust next season to be amply prepared

The Friend, a Honolulu paper, of Dec. last, in a paragraph upon California, says

'San Francisco had been visited by numerous whaleships, for recruits, but they were disappointed Potatoes scarce, 'wood and water' were all that could be obtained"

The Friend can assure its readers as we have before reminded ours; and that San Francisco is not the uncourteous harbor to dismiss its visitors, with a market abundantly supplied—or substitute a stone when the famishing cry is for bread.

We shall shortly enjoy the choice blessings of a GOOD SCHOOL, for we shall not suffer our confidence in public opinion to be impaired

As our social wealth advances, our prosperity and mutual happiness is rendered complete. All classes, impressed with the importance of our common destiny, should labor in unison to produce one grand result

The storms of the week are over, the tempestuous warring of the elements at length ceased. The fresh green verdure of the earth rejoices in the warm sun of this early Saturday's morn

---

☞ The Town authorities order an election on Monday next for a board of School Trustees; and because it is a matter of perdurable importance, and because parental anxieties are *considerable* in these days, and "fathers of flinty hearts" few, the season favorable, &c &c., we are not to be charged with the incredulity of doubting a tremendous 'rally to the polls."

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The attention of the public, generally, we would direct to the Express of this Office, advertised for the States, as the least expensive, safest, fastest, and possibly the earliest conveyance for letters and papers, through direct.

This Mail will take its departure on the first of April next, from this office; leaving New Helvetia, (Ft. Sacramento,) on the 15th, and will arrive in 60 days (which is about the middle of June) at Independence, Mo. Of postage we would further mention:

For single letters, not over one half oz. weight,	50
Papers, (and which must be *enveloped at this office,*)	12

Our several Agents in the North and South, are authorised to receive letters, or orders for papers for our fulfillment, and requested to transmit such, with accompanying respective postages, to this office, by opportunities earliest occurring. Our recognized agency, we may here add to prevent mistake.

C. C. Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia.*
Beasley & Cooper, *Sonoma.*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose*
Taber & Hoyt, *Monterey.*
J. Temple, *Ciudad de los Angeles*

Our readers and residents alike of coast and inland country, are informed that we are in readiness for the reception of letters designed for the Mail, that this Express will positively leave at the time, and from the places specified, and that it may be considered the first of favorable opportunities the season can offer.

Files of the Star, Vol. II, in full, with back numbers of the former volume to be had at the office.

We continue our extracts from official documents politely furnished us We find the following letter from Gen. Valencia to the Mexican Sec'y. of War and Navy, after his defeat at *Padierna.*

FOLUCA, August 21, 1847.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Yesterday at 9 A. M., after the most unfortunate affair at Padierna, I was occupied in reforming the forces which have not fallen, and arranging their formation with those of his Excellency, Gen Santa Anna, which was done. I then set out for Cuajimalpa, with the double object of reforming those dispersed, and coming to the Capital to reorganize them and increase the forces to fight the enemy inflexibly, which I should undoubtedly have finished in that battle, if base passions could cease their excitements against the best servants of the people. Painful reasons, which I will show when the voice of justice can be heard, caused me to take this route, and not go on to the Capital, or any point occupied by our troops, and which I have the honor to state to your Department, for such ends as may be required.

God and Liberty.
(Signed,) GABRIEL VALENCIA.
To the Sec'y of War.

[Secretary of War to Gen. Valencia.]

MEXICO, August 24, 1847.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have laid before the President your letter of the 21st inst in which you informed me that you are in that city, after the affair of Padierna And in reply, I am directed by his Excellency to say to you, that it is necessary that your military conduct should be submitted to a Court Martial, to clear up the affair. His Excellency expects that you will present yourself in the city of Guadaloupe de Hidalgo, to the military Commandant of that place, who will name to you the attorney who will commence the process which should be prepared for the examination of a Council of General Officers, according to the laws of war.

God and Liberty
ALCOSTE.
To Gen. Gabriel Valencia,
Gen. of Division

THE ARMISTICE.—We embrace this opportunity of laying before our readers the correspondence, terminating in an Armistice between Gens. Scott and Santa Ana, entered into August 24, with the letter of the American to the Mexican General, of Sept. 6, announcing the repeated violation of the Armistice on the part of Mexico, and his (Scott's) determination to recommence hostilities.

Head Quarters of the U. S Army,
August 21, 1847.

To his Excellency, the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico

SIR,—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war, between the two greatest Republics of the continent It is time the differences between them be honorably and amicably arranged; and I acquaint your Excellency, that a person, fully authorized on the part of the United States and invested with full powers to accomplish this end, is now with the army. To facilitate that the two Republics commence open negotiations, I desire to sign a short Armistice, on reasonable terms I await anxiously until to-morrow morning a direct answer to this communication; but in the mean time, I shall take possession of, and occupy those points which I consider necessary to the shelter and convenience of my troops.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest consideration and respect, your Excellency's very humble servant.

(Signed,) WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Articles of the Armistice agreed upon we would omit, as they have before appeared in print. We give Gen Scott's letter relating to the ratification of the Armistice.

Tucubaya, Aug. 23, 1847,

To His Excellency, the President and General-in-chief of the armies of the Mexican Republic.

Sir:—Under a flag of truce I send Lieut. Semmes of the United States Navy who will have the honor to exchange with such officers as may be appointed for the purpose, the ratification of the military covention that was signed yesterday by the Commissioners from the American and Mexican armies.

I particularly invite the attention of your Excellency to the *terms* of my ratification and have the honor to remain with high consideration and respect.

Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief U. S. Army.

Gen. Scott's letter relating to the violation of the 7, 12 & 3d articles of Armistice.

Head Quarters, U. S. Army,
TUCUBAYA, Sept. 6, 1847.

To His Excellency, the President and General in-chief of the Mexican Republic.

Sir.—The articles (7 as well as 12th stipulated that the "traffic" and commerce shall in no way be interupted) of the armistice of the military convention which I had the honor to ratify with your Excellency on the 24th Aug last, have been repeatedly violated a short time after the armistice was signed on the part of Mexico, and now I have very good reasons to believe that within the last 24 hours, if not before, Art. 3d of the same convention was equally violated by the same party.

These direct breaches of the good faith, give to this army the full and complete right to begin hostilities against Mexico, without previous notice, but granting the necessary time for an explanation, a satisfaction and a reparation if it be possible; but if this is not given before 2 o'clock to-morrow, I now formally declare the aforesaid armistice terminated after that time.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

The reply of the Mexican General, to the above letter, follows.

Head Quarters of the Mexican Army,
Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847.

SIR,—By the note of your Excellency of this day, I have been informed with surprise, that you considered that the civil and military authorities have violated the Articles, 7, 12, and 3, of the Armistice which I concluded with you on the day of the 24th ultimo. The authorities, civil and military, have not stopped the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at any time it has been retarded, it has been done through the imprudence of American agents, who, without previously making arrangements with the said authorities, have given place to the effervescence of feeling which has throughout cost the Mexican Government much trouble

Last night, and the night before, the escort for conducting the provisions was mustered, and no one to witness the removal of them, because Mr Hargoñs did not choose it, he being charged to verify it.

The orders given to suspend the traffic between the two armies, were given to individuals, and not to the agents of the U. S. Army, solely with a view to expedite them, and confine it to the sole object In exchange for this conduct, your Excellency has stopped the millers, in the immediate vicinity of the city, from the importation of flour therein, which is of itself an open violation of the good faith which your Excellency promised me.

It is false that any work or fortification has been attempted; because some little repairs have sufficed to place it in the state in which it was on the day of the Armistice; because casualities, or convenience of the moment, made it necessary to destroy the pre-existing works. The anticipated news which I had received of the erection of a covered battery in the mud wall of a house called "de Gamy," in that town, and had not opposed it, because the peace of two great Republics ought not to depend on things grave in themselves but of small value respecting the result, in which are interested all the friends of humanity, and the happiness of the American continent. It is not without pain and indignation that I have received communications from citizens of towns occupied by the army of your Excellency, upon the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God, and the robbery of the sacred utensils (*vases*) and the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people.

I have been deeply affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, upon the violation of their daughters and wives; and these same towns have been plundered, not alone in violation of the solemn Armistice, but even of the principles which are proclaimed and observed by all civilized nations.

Silence upon these points has been observed until now, in order not to interupt the negociations which flattered the hopes that the war so disgraceful would be terminated, which your Excellency has characterized so justly by the name of unnatural. But I will not persist in offering apologies, because it is not conceded that the real, and the undisguised cause of the threat (which your Excellency's note contains) of a commencement of hostilities, is because I would not lend myself to sign a treaty which would take away not only the territory, but also that dignity and respect which nations defend at all hazards, and if the considerations have not an equal weight in the breast of your Excellency, himself responsible to the rest of the world, it will be easily perceived to which party belongs the moderation and justice.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced during the calm of the truth of these reasons But, if unluckly, a pretext is only sought for, to deprive the first city in the continent of America, of a resource to arm the population and to free themselves from the horrors of war, there will remain to me no better means to save it, but to repel force, by force, with a decision and energy which the high obligations I hold, inspire.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

The determination of the Mexican Government, after the defeat of Valencia at Padierna, and the signing of the Armistice, as shown by an official circular from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Governors of the States.

MEXICO, Aug 26, 1847.
Dep't of Foreign and Internal Affairs.

His Excellency the President, made super-human efforts (of which the nation has been witness,) to carry on the war and by means of this department to assure your Excellency of a victory and the nation of a triumph. The necessity of moving to the aid of some Mexican soldiers, who imprudently compromised themselves against express and positive orders, disconcerted the arranged plan, and insubordination brought about the unhappy result which a want of unity in military operations always produces. In vain all efforts, so many sacrifices, so great expense—in vain the combinations so well arranged to prepare us to fight with them through our fortifications and advantages to double our forces, and assure us victory.

The troops of that division were overthrown in a very short time because they were surrounded in the night, and His Excellency the President was obliged to retreat, fighting as he retreated to occupy the 2d line.

238

enemy was stopped there and His Ex-
y was preparing to recommence the
t on the following day when he received
he General-in-Chief the despatch which
ill see published in the Official Journal,
ing an armistice to the end that we
listen to the envoy of his government,
me with the army. His Excellency, the
ent, having in view the laws of war, and
of humanity, for the recovery of the
ed left on the field of battle, on the pre-
day, and desiring to throw off from the
an people the stigma of a want of civili-
in not listening to what they wished to
d recollecting the resolution of the Na-
Congress upon using his constitutional
upon this point, agreed to the proposi-
d accordingly to arrange it, sent Gen'l
and Quijano. The terms which have been
upon are those generally thrown be-
belligerent armies, under the circum-
in which the armies of Mexico and the
tes are now placed.
ix o'clock to-morrow they will be ratifi-
d will then be signed by His Excellency
such modifications as he has thought
ary.
he mean time, His Excellency, the Pre-
called together last night the Generals
army, to lay before them the means on
he yet reckons to continue the war, en-
ing them to do so in case the enemy
wish to humiliate the nation, and with
lf-denial of one who has no other wish,
e glory of his country, he offered the
and to any one who should desire to take
of it, under whose military laws he
cheerfully place himself.
h is the state of affairs at the present
nt and all of the above I lay before your
lency by order of the President, by ex-
also that the government will use its
tutional powers in its future operations
ll not exceed them in any way that can
d in the slightest degree the honor of the
—since in case it shall be required it is
ined and resolved that the war continue,
e government of the nation will run the
hich Providence may have determined

God and Liberty.
(Signed) PACHEO.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1848

utes of last meeting, Feb. 1st, read and
d
Jones, chairman of committee to build
rose and reported progress.
o bills of Sergeant Sellers were then
d.
solution offered by Mr. Leidesdorff in
n to suspending the works of the public
es, was adopted.
Clark offered a resolution in relation
state of the public funds. Carried.
solution was offered by Mr. Jones in
n to the improvement of streets. Adop-

Buckelew's bill was then approved.
ved by Mr. Jones that $500 more be
priated for street improvement. Car

ved by Mr. Glover that a committee be
ted to investigate the claim of Mr. Ever-
and report at next meeting. Carried.
ittee, Messrs. Glover, Jones and Parker.
esolution offered by Mr. Clark, in rela-
the appropriation for Broadway wharf,
jected.
OLVED, by the Town Council of San
isco, That the money provided for the
uation of the wharf at the foot of Broad-
paid over to the committee as fast as
me is collected. Ayes, Messrs. Clark
arker. Nays, Messrs. Jones, Leides-
Howard, and Glover.
solution offered by Mr. Jones, in rela-
appointing School Trustees was adop

Council then adjourned.

Resolutions.

LVED, by the Town Council of San
co, That the continuation of the wharfs
nded, except so far as timber and lum-
have been contracted for Clay street
which may be worked into said wharf
s it will go; and that any tools or ap-
belonging to the town may be used
king in of said timber and lumber.

LVED, That the different committees,
as the Treasurer, report the exact ex-
res of all the money received and paid
the next meeting

OLVED, That the Town Treasurer is-
tificates for the street appropriation, and
e same in the hands of the committee
ets.

LVED, By the Town Council of San
co, That an additional sum of five
d dollars, ($500,) be appropriated for
rovement of streets.

r RESOLVED, By the Town Council of
ancisco, That the citizens of the town
by invited to assemble next Monday,
t five School Trustees to take charge
public School House, and commence
trol a school in the same, under the
irections of the Council

USES OF INDIA RUBBER—The first
e of the gum elastic, was for the erasure
il marks, and soon we found ourselves shod with the same preparation—a waterproof article bearing the test of time and damp without a rival. The caoutchouc now is proved to have a universality of application to all the outward wants of man, and, as manufactured by Goodyear, forms itself into multifarious articles, such as harness, and horse uniform and trappings; every kind of carpet to be heard or dreampt of; every kind of dress for a gentleman's and many articles for ladies' and children's wear; all kinds of boots, boxes, buoys, bottles, belts, trunks, baskets, pails, buckets, tubs, barrels, kegs, dish covers; all kinds of mattresses for steamboats, bed-chambers or public grounds; every species of sofas, chairs and settees; every kind of maps, charts and globes, floor cloths, table covers and piano covers of beautiful figures and finish—all made of India rubber. Also, of the same material, water tanks and canteens for the army, which will keep water pure and sweet for months; provision bags which will keep all kinds of provisions salt, sugar, &c, in the same state of preservation; and clothes bags for sailors, which may in an instant be inflated with the clothes in them, and thus answer both for a good pillow or a life preserver!

The catalogue is a long one, and might be even farther extended, but we already know how much the gum of a tree may achieve for the good of humanity.

FORESTS AND STREAMS.—That remarkable man, Humboldt, has reduced it almost to a demonstration, that the streams of a country fail in proportion to the destruction of its timber. And of course, if the streams fail, our seasons will be worse; it must get drier and drier in proportion. Every body knows, who can number twenty years back, that the water courses have failed considerably, and that the seasons have been getting drier every year. Humboldt, speaking of the Valley of Aragua, in Venezuela, says that the lake receded as agriculture advanced, until beautiful plantations of sugar cane, banana, and cotton trees, were established on its banks, which (banks) year after year were further from them. After the separation of that Province from Spain, and the decline of agriculture, amid the desolating wars which swept over this beautiful region, the process of clearing was arrested, the old lands grew up in trees with that rapidity common to the tropics, and in a few years, the inhabitants were alarmed by a rise of waters, and an inundation of their choicest plantations.—[South Carolinian.

COURT GOSSIP.—The London correspondent of the Charleston Courier has the following on-dits:

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, you will perceive, is enjoying herself at Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, the first peer of the realm. I presume the honor is his own seeking. But it is a costly one, and must fall heavily on a family reputed as not being over rich I heard yesterday of an inkstand ordered by the Duke, for the especial use of her Majesty on this visit—the material, malachite and gold—the expense, two thousand five hundred dollars! Though maids of honor, now-a-days, do not consume barons of beef and of ale for breakfast, yet in magnificence these royal progresses will compare with those of good Queen Bess. If I have any lady readers, they will probably have heard of the Duchess of Sutherland, a sister of Lord Morpeth, and a woman celebrated for her wealth, her beauty and her extravagance. I was told the other day by a Scotch lady, a descendant of Robert Bruce, and one who moves in courtly circles herself, that this fair duchess, on a visit to twenty-one days at Hamilton Palace, put off no less than seventy new dresses! that she regularly changed her costume four times a day, and that she paid one of her female attendants five hundred dollars a year, who was called her combination maid, and who, being gifted with exquisite taste and tact, was solely occupied in harmonizing or combining her various articles of dress, so as to produce a new and happy effect!

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAILED.

Feb. 18—Brig Malek Adhel, Phelps, for Monterey.

PASSENGERS—Messrs. McNeis, Wm. B. Ide, James H. Gleason, R. M. Sherman, Lewis Dent, J Frankfort, H Caldwell, and Eli Southworth, Supercargo

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders; Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels; Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermillion Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade; Rhubarb; Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance; Gunpowder, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848. 7-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention.

Office in San Francisco, Upper California. *1-tf

Notice.

THE Undersigned, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Town Council for the collection of all debts due the Town, hereby notifies all indebted to come forward on or before the 20th inst., and make payment; as at that time the course pointed out in case of failure of payment, in their several obligations, and as directed by the Council, will be taken.

E. P. JONES.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848 6-1

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Suisun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley.

Distance from Montezuma to Suisun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 1?0 miles

RATES OF FERRIAGE

For crossing each head of horses, 50 cts
" " " " horned cattle, 50 "
" " " footman, 50 "
" " " wagon, $3,00 "

J. LAIRD, Proprietor.

Feb 18, 1848. 7-tf.

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, Feb 22d, at the foot of Clay Street Wharf, a double planked cedar-built Launch, thoroughly copper fastened, carries well, and sails well, and is one of the safest and best built boats on the Bay. She is about two years old, and in perfect order with good sails, rigging, anchors, &c Terms Cash

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

W S. CLARK, Auctioneer.

San Francisco, Feb 9, 1848 6-2

35 POUNDS CAMPHOR, just received and for sale by DR. J. TOWNSEND

San Francisco, Feb 12, 1848 6-3

MASKS FOR THE TWENTY SECOND

MASKS, of every description, made to order, in the neatest possible style, by

T. W. PERRY,
House and Sign Painter,
Cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobe Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c &c

WM BEERE

San Francisco, Feb 5, 1848 5-tf

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y haciendèros de este parte de los Californias

JAMES D HUTTON

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec 27, 1845 4-tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B McClurg, Alexander G Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J. B McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay

J. B McCLURG & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J. B. McClurg y Co se concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes dedichu firma

J B. McCLURG, & Co

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.

E. P. JONES.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their guests.

N. B Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for

TABER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov. 14, 1847. *1-tf.

SANTA CLARA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends, and the public, for past patronage; and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to entertain Travellers, having a good Stable, Caral, Horse feed, &c. His Table will be furnished with the best the Market will afford Rooms and bedding comfortable, and the Bar will be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors

GEO. W. BELLAMY.

Santa Clara, Feb. 5, 1848. 5-4-cow

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Dolores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons Terms reasonable Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale.

Blue Prints, Fancy do, Mourning do., Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do., Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd. Shirts, Flannel do., white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay.

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848. *1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received by recent arrivals, an assortment of

Velvets, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from 8 to 15 cts per yard; Fine Tooth, Dressing Back, and Side Combs; Superior Hooks & Eyes;
Linen Shirt Bosoms and Collars,
Superior White Lead,
Mens' woolen and cotton half Hose,
Womens' white do do
Oregon Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Lumber, &c. &c
Also, An assortment of Medicines
For sale low for cash, by

C. L ROSS.

San Francisco, Dec 17, 1847 *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz:

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash

San Francisco, Feb 10, 1848. 6-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths; Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose, Italia Cravats, Merinos; blue and brown Drills, blue and second Mourning Prints, a variety of Flannels, Velvets; white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking, Corn Broo[illegible], Clothe Brooms, Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Mea[illegible] Vegetables; Confectionaries, Spices, Pepper, table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools; Nails; Axes; Hatchets; Raisins, Almonds; Rice; Tobacco, Coffee; Sugar; Tea; Annis; Madeira and other Wines; Cognac Brandy, Aguadiente; &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(Auction Mart, N. E Corner of Portsmouth Square,)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848 *1-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L. Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath.

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma, Dec. 18th, 1847 50-3m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

f the British Gove
[illegible] Charts mad
er. For further pa
ber 4th, 1847

RUNNING THE GUARD.—Gen Taylor, at one period during the Florida war, issued strict orders that no spirituous liquor should be admitted inside the lines. This was a sad privation, and caused the whole command to become the driest set of fellows that ever camped in a swamp. One of the soldiers, driven to desperation, resolved to run the guard, or we should say crawl the guard. Providing himself with a jug, he succeeded, at the risk of a bullet, in passing out with the article and in with the liquor; but just as he was nearing the tent where his mess was waiting for the supply, he encountered the General leisurely sauntering through the encampment.

"Here, you, sir!" inquired the commander in a severe tone, "what have you got in that jug?"

"Water! General," said the soldier.

"Come here, and let me smell that water," said the commander.

The murder was out; he approached, however, and submitted the jug.

"You lied to me, sir," said the General, "and deserve punishment."

"I got it from Bill Ranson's shanty, sir," said the soldier, "and if it aint water he deceived me."

"He did, eh?" inquired the commander—"then Bill Ranson deserves the punishment. Pour it out, and go tell him that if he don't furnish your mess more wholesome water I will raise the very devil with his establishment."

The soldier poured it out, and the General walked on, but the former returned to his tent without trying Bill or the guard a second time. On returning to the mess he said he wasn't quite as dry as when he started, for the General had caused every pore in his body to flow a stream of perspiration.—[St. Louis Reveille.

CIRCUMSTANCE.—We often hear the remark made, that men are the creatures of circumstance. It is equally true that they are the masters of circumstance, if they will only cope with it. For one to be wholly the creature of circumstance is assurance enough that he is either worthless or imbecile. Circumstance is the material out of which we may mould our destinies; it is not altogether an agency by which our course of life is formed. To admit this would be to make us the slaves of a dumb, inanimate power, and but little superior to the brutes, who obey only their instincts, and are the only true creatures of circumstance. The noblest of all warfares is of the mind with circumstance; it is a war waged every where, and he is the greatest hero who accomplishes the most in it.

LOVE RHYMES.—It is singular how much amatory poetry is written before marriage, and how little after it. One may have but little of 'the vision and the faculty divine,' but on falling in love he finds that he is not without the 'accomplishment of verse.' This lets us into the secret why there are so many unsuccessful wooers. "Sir," said a lady to a gentlemen who had addressed to her a copy of verses, and who afterwards solicited the honor of her hand—"Sir, I admire your person and esteem your character, your manners are pleasing, and your disposition engaging; but your poetry is execrable! I could never love a writer of such verses.

THE REGIMEN OF A KING.—The Gazette Medicale of Paris, writing of the present King of the French, speaks of his daily life as follows:

"He rises at 5 in the morning, at all seasons, works in his cabinet while fresh and clear, and therefore with ease—breakfasts simply then takes a long walk, which promotes a mild and salutary reaction towards the skin; at dinner has constantly half a fowl dressed with rice, and for his drink takes only pure water, about which his Majesty is very particular. At the end of his meal he takes half a glass of old Bordeaux wine. He sleeps on a single mattress, laid on a camp bedstead, but for never more than six hours. Such is the sober and austere life of our Sovereign and with such a regimen men may live long. It is known that Louis Phillippe has some medical opinions of his own. His remedies, however, are most innocent, and have the sanction of one of the greatest practitioners by whom our art is honored. Like Sydenham, in fact, the King may carry the whole of his therapeutical apparatus in the head of his cane. The lancet and opium are his great remedies."

THE POPE IN DANGER.—A letter in the German "Alyemeine Zeitumy," says:

"I can state to you from a credible private letter from Rome, that the life of the Pope is not safe. His Holiness has received many warnings, and must make a virtue of necessity. His dinner is served at eleven o'clock, and remains standing till one, till it is cold; it is then examined by a chemist, and warmed on the dinner table over a spirit lamp.—His cup of chocolate, for breakfast is prepared by the Camerario, in his presence. When he goes to mass, he takes the host, the wine, and the water with him. At a certain convent, where he lately intended to administer the sacrament, he neither performed the ceremony nor took the usual refreshments.—Such is the life of Pius IX, the greatest benefactor of the Roman States."

A sober education naturally inspires self respect. But he who respects himself will respect others.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies. Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds. Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr B has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr Wm Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory; that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained. It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N B, Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system. Eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 60 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N. York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life. As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution.—IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supportor of life; the other bad; and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires. This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place. No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it. Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind. That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored. Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you. The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means. DR. BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness.

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits. These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH. Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms, at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three, then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five, then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again.

The word course is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors, it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt, for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and sercrity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain, just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine, yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat, (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food. Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time, it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *3-yl.

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERSALES

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR

EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORNIA.*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el purificar sangre; el convertir la sangre pobre y corrompida en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este efecto las han buscado con perseverancia nuestros ciudadanos de todas las clases, y la eficacia notoria que tienen dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las hace la populares.

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solamente por que purifican la sangre*, quitandole las propiedades malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cuerpo humano. Se convierten en sangre los alimentos que tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pierde continuamente; de suerte que, segun el sistema natural en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve años, los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo. Supongamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a consecuencia de desordenes de la generacion anterior a la nuestra, sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana. O supongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vivido por algun tiempo, o los alimentos que hemos tomado hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud, o que dolor, una aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el animo, por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara corrompida la sangre.

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diariamente de las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a seis, segun las circunstancias. ¿Cual sera su efecto? Quitar de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran en el solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte del cuerpo. Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana, y se quiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun el alimento malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos, por algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud, y aun la continuacion del uso malo y de los alimentos perniciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo en tiempo dichas pildoras; pues espeleran del cuerpo las partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en el temperamento, dejando en el las partes sanas.

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y un desarreglo general en el cuerpo, curaran las pildoras de Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrecieran por lo mas. Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo y los huesos, y con el auxilio de esta medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tiempo necesario por lo comun a la naturaleza. Dentro de tres o cuatro años, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo y lastimado, se puede volver enteramente sano y robusto. La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera totalmente del efecto que se permitira produzcan las pildoras de Brandreth se puede graduar este efecto segun los deseos del paciente. De esto *no puede resultar ningun dano*, sino mucha ventaja. *Preguntad a vuestros amigos despreocupados*, ¿cual sera el efecto de las pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante para convenceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en usarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar vuestra salud.

Cuando esta purificada la sangre ningun alimento podra haceros dano. No padecera de acedia vuestro estomago. podreis comer pasteles o cualquiera otra cosa, *con que seais moderados*; y cuanto mas grande sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sera la sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago debil, que padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun achaque deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Brandreth, cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el principio de vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el cuerpo conservando los materiales buenos que se hallan en el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La sangre buena no puede formar carne mala ni males humores, y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seguramente la sangre.

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales que componen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegurado con letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas letras se concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de Enero de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la especificacion contenida en la nueva patente, se extraen sin hacer uso de calor o de caldera hirviente. Asi se logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alteracion, que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales.

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas recomendadas en aviso que se me han robado.

PARA LAS SEÑORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo las pildoras de Brandreth, pues no solo examen de males de nerves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de ellos. Dichas pildoras son inocentes. No debilitan, sino aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella salud que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son excelentes para remediar el estreñimiento que tan frecuentemente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias importantes.

No hai medicina mejor que esta. Es mas suave que el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora generalmente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias indicadas. Puedo citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos testigos del mejor crédito que las recomiendan como medicina superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan preparadas por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vejetales que purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humores con blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio oprimido y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que no podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta medicina que se ha descubierto y presentado al publico. Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican dentro de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola con severancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin gastar un ochavo en facultativos. Siendo propias para todas las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor remedio para las familias, para los marineros y viajantes por mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y estreñimiento, sin que se necesite regimen particular, o cuidado, estraordinario para obviar restriñidos.

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, como medicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciables en los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del tiempo. Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden administrar al primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a menudo cuando haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran luego y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas prescritas en uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cualquier medicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indigestion, lombrices, asma, enfermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomago e intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio inestimable.

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pildoras celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa y acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de dolencia. Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena despues que esta arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. *3-yl.

The California Star.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—*Washington*

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 26, 1848. NO. 8.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.
EDITED BY EDW. C KEMBLE.

TERMS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, - - - Cash $6,00
Two copies, " - - - - - " 10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS

One square, (12 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00, and $1 for every additional insertion
Yearly advertising $30 per square.

NAMES OF AGENTS,

C. C. Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia.*
Beasley & Cooper, *Sonoma.*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose.*
Taber & Hoyt, *Monterey.*
J Temple, *Ciudad de los Angeles.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets,	Bills of Exchange,
Catalogues,	Shop Bills,
Circulars,	Bills of Lading,
Hand-bills,	Blank Deeds,
Bill Heads,	&c, &c,

Executed with neatness and despatch.

WARD & SMITH,
General Commission Merchants.
Frank Ward, Wm. M. Smith } No 3 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

C. L. ROSS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer.
I. Y. Store," Cor. Washington & Montgomery Sts
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

MELLUS & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.
Store in Montgomery St, San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.
SAN FRANCISCO, ALTA CALIFORNIA.

ROBT. A. PARKER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U. C.

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
[N. E. CORNER OF PORTSMOUTH SQUARE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKSON & HAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
At the Bee Hive.
AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, A. C.

MILBORN, LAWTON, & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oregon Produce.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer to
C. L. ROSS, *San Francisco.*
S. H. WILLIAMS, & Co. *Honolulu.*
Oregon City, Nov. 1, 1847. *1-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES.
January 8, 1848. } NEW HELVETIA, FORT SACRAMENTO

JASPER O'FARREL,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
By appointment of COL. R. B. MASON, Gov of California.
Office in Portsmouth Square.
San Francisco, July 17, 1847. [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
[CLAY STREET, REAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE.]
SAN FRANCISCO,
January 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
ON CLAY, ST., OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE.
Shampooing performed at all hours.
San Francisco, Jan 1848 *1-tf

JOHN HALLS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
Will attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.
Maps executed in the most approved style.
For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH.
San Francisco, 1847 *1-tf

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL SCOTT.

From an old American paper.

We have had remarkable men in almost every State, whose sayings and doings deserve to be remembered, and transmitted to future times; but which can only exist in the memory of their acquaintances We propose to furnish a few anecdotes of General Scott who some twenty years ago was Governor of Kentucky.

Scott was a soldier in the Revolution. And it was in that service, we suppose, that he learned to swear. That was a blemish in his character; but he always insisted on it to all his friends that they must not mind his swearing, for he meant no earthly harm by it

General Washington reposed great confidence in Scott. When the fate of the American army was supposed to depend on making a successful retreat from the encampment at Trenton, he gave Scott the most dangerous and important post, and that was to defend the bridge against the enemy, until the main army should get off. Washington having stationed him with a small detachment, at the post of danger, marched off as if to join the army, but he went but a few paces until he turned and sat motionless on his horse. His face was turned to Scott and his men. the indications of gloomy forebodings seemed to overshadow his countenance. He was probably thinking how much depended on the prudence and firmness of Scott and his men; for the British army was now in sight and advancing. Scott, who had been perfectly silent while Washington was present, when he thought he was gone, turned to his men and said:—

"Well boys, you know the Old Boss has put us here to defend this bridge; and by—— it must be done, let what will come. Now I want to tell you one thing. You're all in the habit of shooting too high. You waste your powder and lead; and I have cursed you about it an hundred times. Now I want to tell you what it is, nothing must be wasted, every crack must count. For that reason, boys, whenever you see them fellows first begin to put their feet upon this, *do you shin 'em.*"

At this, Washington did what he was seldom known to do during the war; he burst out into a hearty laugh. Scott looked around and to his surprise, saw the Commander-in-Chief, still sitting on his horse; they exchanged a pleasant glance, and Washington hastened to join the army. The bridge was successfully defended, and the American army preserved.

Scott had, we are constrained to acknowledge, another fault beside the one we have just mentioned. He was given to romancing: but we do not know that indulging in this propensity, he ever intended to deceive. He visited Kentucky when it was a wilderness, and after he returned to Virginia, he told some marvellous tales of the country. He said you might every where see the deer, hundreds in a drove, with horns that would measure seven feet from tip to toe, running with the swiftness of lightning over the plain, and from hill to hill. In speaking soon afterwards of the fertility of the soil, he said that the whole country was covered with cane, so that it was with great difficulty that a rabbit could pass through it.

"Why, how under heaven," said one of the auditors, "do these deer make out to run through it at such a rate?

Scott looked like one caught, for a moment, and then immediately replied—

"Ah. my good sir, that's their look out—it's no concern of mine."

When Scott was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, he was opposed by Colonel Allen, a native Kentuckian, a young man of fine promise, who was afterwards killed at the River Raisin They were once both together at a general muster, where Allen made a most splendid speech. The friends of the old General, knowing that he was no orator, felt distressed for him, thinking that Allen's eloquence must give him a great advantage on this occasion over the old soldier. When Allen had finished, however, Scott mounted the stump, and addressed the company nearly as follows-

"Well, boys, I am sure you all must be well pleased with the speech you have just heard. It does my heart good to think we have so smart a man raised up among us here. He is a native Kentuckian I see a good many of you here that I brought to this country when it was a wilderness. At that time we hardly expected that we should live to see such smart men raised up among ourselves. You who were with me in those early times, know we had no time for education, no means of improving from books. We dared not then go about our most common affairs without our arms in our hands to defend ourselves against the Indians. But we guarded and protected the country, and now every one can go where he pleases, and you see what smart young follows are now growing up to do their country honor. But I think it would be a pity to make this man Governor. I think it would be better to send him to Congress. I don't think it requires a very smart man to make a governor, if he has sense enough to gather smart men about him, who can help him on with the business of the state. It would suit an old worn out, old wife of a man like myself But as for this young man, I am very proud of him, as much so as any of his kin, if any of them had been here to day. listening to his speech"

Scott then descended from the stump, and the huzzas for the old soldier made the welkin ring

Those from whom we derive this anecdote must excuse us for omitting the oaths of the hero, and some other matters to give it point. The age in which we live, though no better than that of General Scott, makes great pretensions to delicacy and refinement

Scott was elected Governor by a large majority. He appointed Bledsoe, a man of fine genius, his Secretary of State Bledsoe had, of course, to write his message He bestowed great labor upon it, and when he had completed it, he brought it to the old General for his signature. Scott took it and read it all over with great care, and when he had finished its perusal, he looked up at Bledsoe, with a very grave face and said

"Well Mr. Bledsoe, I know you think you are a d—— sight smarter than I am, and so you are in many respects, but this message, as it is now, won't do at all you see; I'll be d—— if it will."

Bledsoe was astonished and mortified—"Well Governor," said he, "tell me what is the matter with it, that I may see if I can make it to suit you."

"Why, d—— it to h——," said Scott, "why don't you put a good solemn prayer at the end of it, and talk about Providence, and the protection of heaven, and all that? Why General Washington never wrote a message nor a proclamation in his life, but what he ended it with a prayer."

Bledsoe took back the message, and concluded it with a good solemn prayer. When he returned it, the Governor was as extravagant in its praise as he had been in its censure The message is yet to be seen in the Executive Office, at Frankfort, and is said to be a most eloquent state paper.

CITY OF NAUVOO.

The Mormon City occupies an elevated position, and, as approached from the south, appears capable of containing a hundred thousand souls. But its gloomy streets bring a most melancholly disapointment. Where lately resided no less than twenty-five thousand people, there are not to be seen more than about five hundred; and these, in mind, body and purse, seemed to be perfectly wretched In a walk of about ten minutes, I counted several hundred chimneys, which were all at least that number of families had left behind them, as memorials of their folly, and the wickedness of their persecutors When this city was in its glory, every dwelling was surrounded with a garden, so that the corporation limits were uncommonly extensive; but now all the fences are all in ruin, and the lately crowded streets actually rank with vegetation Of the houses left standing, not more than one out of every ten is occupied, excepting by the spider and the toad. Hardly a window retained a whole pane of glass, and the doors were broken, and open, and hingeless. Not a single laughing voice did I hear in the whole place, and the lines of suffering and care seemed to be imprinted on the faces of the very children who met me in the way. I saw not a single of those numerous domestic animals, which add so much to the comforts of human life; and I heard not a single song even from the robin and the wren, which are always so sure to build their nests about the habitations of man Aye, the very sunshine, and the pleasant passing breeze, seemed both to speak of sin, sorrow, and utter desolation.

Yet, in the centre of this scene of ruins, stands the Temple of Nauvoo, which is unquestionably, one of the finest buildings in this country. It is built of limestone, quarried within the limits of the city, in the bed of a dry stream, and the architect Weeks, and every individual who labored upon the building, were Mormons. It is one hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, eighty feet wide, and from the ground to the extreme summit it measures two hundred and ninety-two feet. It is principally after the Roman style of architecture, somewhat intermixed with Grecian and Egyptian. It has a portico, with three Roman archways It is surrounded with pilasters; at the base of each is carved a new moon, inverted, while the capitol of each is formed of an uncouth head, supported by two hands holding a trumpet. Directly under the tower, in front, is the inscription, in golden letters, "The House of the Lord. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Commenced April 6th, 1841. Holiness to the Lord." In the basement room, which is paved with brick, and converges to the centre, is a Baptismal Font, supported by twelve oxen, large as life, the whole executed in solid stone. Two stairways lead into it from opposite directions, while on either side are two rooms for the recording clerks, and all around, no less than twelve preparatory rooms besides. On the first floor are three pulpits, and a place for the choir; and on either side eight Roman windows. Over the prophet's pulpit or throne, is this inscription. "The Lord has beheld our sacrifice, come after us." Between the first and second floors, are two long rooms, appropriated to the patriarchs, which are lighted with eight circular windows each. The room of the second floor, in every particular, is precisely like that of the first Around the half of a spacious attic are twelve small rooms, with circular windows and a massive lock on each door. At the two front corners of the edifice are two winding stairways, which meet at the base of the tower and lead to the summit, while the roof of the main building is arranged for a place of promenade; and the walls of the noble edifice vary from four to six feet in thickness.

Estimating the manual labor at the usual prices of the day, it is said that the cost of the Temple was about $800,000. The owners now offer to sell it for $200,000; but it will be a long time, I fancy, before a purchaser is found.

The Mormon who took me over the Temple, and gave me the above information, was nearly broken-hearted. Like the majority of his brethren, remaining in the city, he was without money, and without friends, and yet it was to be his destiny, in a few days, to push his way into the wilderness, with a large family depending on him for support. It was in a most melancholly tone, indeed, that he spoke to me the following words: "Mine, sir, is a hard, hard lot. What if my religion is a false one, if I am sincere, is it not cruel, in the extreme, for those who call themselves the only true church, to oppress me and my people as they have? My property has been stolen from me, and my dwelling been consumed; and now while my family is dependent upon a more fortunate brother for support, my little children cannot go into the streets without being pelted with stones, and my daughters cannot go to the well after a pail of water, without being insulted by the young and noble among our persecutors. I do not deserve this treatment. I am not a scoundrel or a foreigner;—far from the truth is this supposition. My grandfather, sir, was killed at the battle of Yorktown, as an officer of the glorious Revolution; my own father, too, was also an American army officer during the last war; and all my kindred have ever been faithful to the upright laws of the government. Knowing, therefore, these things to be true, and knowing too, that I am an honest man, it is very hard to be treated by my fellow countrymen as a 'vagabond.' O, I love this sacred Temple, dearly, and it makes me weep to think that I must so soon leave it to the tender mercies of the Christian world"

Thus far had this poor man proceeded, when his utterance was actually choked with tears, and I was glad of it, for my own heart was affected by his piteous tale. I gave him a dollar for his trouble, when he was called to attend a new arrival of visitors, and I was left alone in the belfry of the Temple.

Then it was that I had an opportunity to muse upon the superb panorama which met my gaze upon every side. I was in a truly splendid temple—that temple in the centre of a desolate city—and that city in the centre of an apparently boundless wilderness. To the east lay in perfect beauty the Grand Prairie of Illinois, reaching to the waters of Michigan; and to the north and south, faded away the winding Mississippi; and on the west, far as the eye could reach, was spread out a perfect sea of forest land, entering which, I could just distinguish a caravan of exiled Mormons, on their line of march to Oregon and California. As before remarked, when I went forth from out the massy porches of the Mormom Temple, to journey deeper into the wilderness, I felt like one awakened from a dream.

SHIPWRECKED VESSELS AT JAPAN.—The law of this country requires that the crews of all foreign vessels, even those of their dependencies, Loo Choo and Corea, shipwrecked upon their shores, no matter how remote the scene of disaster, to be brought to Nagaski, as the only place in the empire where aliens can be even temporarily tolerated.—[Polynesian.

TALENTS AND GENIUS.—Who, in the same given time, can produce more than many others, has vigor; who can produce more and better, has *talents*; who can produce what none else can, has *genius*.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB 26, 1848.

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo., will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th. Postage on Letters 50 cents.*

A few of our citizens met in the School House on Monday last, which was the day set apart by the Common Council for the election of School Directors. It was an hour of intermission between heavy rains, and the gentlemen present proceeded to the election viva voce, calling L. W. Hastings, Esq to the chair; appointing Jas. C. Ward, Esq., Sec'y. Dr. F. Fourgeaud, C. L. Ross, Esq., Dr. J. Townsend, J. Serrine, Esq., and W. H. Davis, Esq., were elected School Trustees. These canvassed the town, but up to Friday, 7 P. M., we were unable to obtain the full result of their labors. We shall lay this before our readers next week.

We have listened, as prayers for an immediate "Civil Organization" went forth, and never heard, though the demand for an immediate Public School organization pressing and persuasive, but now there becomes known an organization, more formidable than the former is at present likely, or the latter undiminished and probable. An organized society of vagabonds under a master fiend exists, we are credibly informed, who, from well planned depredations must become the terror of the country they please to infest. They have ranged through the Tulare valley and missions about the bay, adroit horse-thieves, for a number of weeks past. The residence of Dr. T. Marsh, (rancho Pulpunas) was plundered of everything valuable, a short time since, by three fellows, supposed to owe fealty to the same clan. This band of horse-taking, villainous knaves, is composed, mostly of deserters from vessels; from the army and navy; escaped convicts, and others. Fine fellows these—fit subjects for a revolution. Wonder what course Government will deem expedient?

The LIBERTY of the PRESS, consists in the right to publish the TRUTH, with good motives and for justifiable ends.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

For an infant country, we have the temerity to observe, the liberty and purposes of the Press find a definition not exactly suited to the exigencies of the times, and a limitation, it certainly seems, not at all adapted to the present wants of editors and publishers. Not but that Mr. Hamilton was abundantly qualified to interpret the intentions of the press to *future generations, or define its duties,* and arrange the boundary of its freedom for the *enlightenment and observance of California* editors and publishers, but that Messrs. Buckelew & Co., of the Californian newspaper are not prepared, we determinedly believe, to operate within the prescribed circle of action. We dearly love, where there is lurking mischief, to make blunt these matters of nice precaution, and where the wary and vigilant humble servants of the people occasionally find themselves fettered in cunningly devised snares spread for their neighbors.

But such is the adopted motto of the Californian. Without presuming to question the *ends* for which this paper publishes, we shall in simple brevity relate an occurrence of which the Californian, of course self-justified, made use last Wednesday, for *motives* (Gracias a Dios!) we have not the audacity to mention.

Our Town Treasurer is a member of the Town Council, and whether he should be or not we shall probably allow the Council to decide. And it may be believed, we, with other good citizens, watchful of the Town's interests, upon finding ourselves in the unquestionable enjoyment of the direct and only *inference* to be derived from reading in the Californian, about the Town Treasurer, were sadly distressed. We properly reflected and bethought ourself how fallacious oftentimes terminates "accidental" information, so we were disposed to disturb ourself further, and seeking, found, wherein "much was removed."

The "street contractor" mentioned, it appears, presented the draft drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of five hundred dollars, and was informed of the incapability of the Treasury to meet the demand. The contractor became importunate and the Treasurer offered him from individual resources, three hundred dollars in cash and the residue in goods or credit at his (the Treasurer's) store. Not according to this proposition, and still demanding payment in money, he was offered four hundred dollars for the draft; and upon the collection of the dues of the town on the 20th inst. the full amount. Should the Treasurer be compelled to give eighteen months credit, he could offer no other than the sum of four hundred dollars, stating that already had he advanced the town the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, but to which the street contractor did not comply, and withdrew from the presence of the Treasurer, feeling, we suppose, no ordinary deal of ill-humor, and very naturally too. Here the matter rested, until renewed, revived, and remodelled, in the Californian of the 23d.

It follows then, reader, that though Mr. Hamilton must be admitted competent to direct the range and power of the press, Messrs. Buckelew & Co continue in uninterrupted possession of somewhat extensive liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

The Town Treasurer wishes to lay before the public through the medium of your columns a denial of the charge made against him in the editorial of the Californian of the 23d inst. Were it at all necessary to defend one's self from imputations cast in such hands, it could be shown by competent testimony and the acknowledgment of the contractor himself that the conduct of the Town Treasurer in the matter referred to cannot be viewed, except through a distorted medium, in the very reprehensible light in which it appears in the Californian of the 23d. He therefore, contents himself with a simple denial of any objectionable conduct in the case while he must fain share the fate of every other respectable individual in the community, when it shall become the interest of the editor covertly to attack his character.

The undersigned would inform the public that, having read an infamous article in the Californian of the 23d inst., designed to injure the reputation of our Town Treasurer, feels it a duty to merely state that instead of that gentleman having made use of the funds belonging to the town for individual purposes he had advanced for the town, up to the 20th inst., over fifteen hundred dollars.

ROBERT A. PARKER.
Committee for Collecting the Debts of the Town.

The Bark Anita purchased by Government, and placed under command of Passed Mid'n S. E. Woodworth U. S. N., is hourly expected to arrive here from Monterey.

A rumor is prevalent that a transport vessel had reached the latter port, with troops designed for California service, which if veritable, may be viewed as the harbinger of news of moment. A courier in such case, would forthwith leave Monterey, we are officially informed, and should even now be at hand.

The Brig Elizabeth went ashore at Santa Barbara, in a heavy gale of wind, on the 14th instant, a total wreck.—[Californian.

☞ The Masquerade Ball, on the night of the 22d instant, was well attended and went off with much apparent hilarity. The saloon was handsomely hung with gay-colored bunting and fairly illuminated. The dresses were various and many, and rapturously encored. The actors evidently relished their own exertions, and the bystanders highly pleased and joyous. The refreshments excellent, the management well, the music sufficient, and the whole terminating at an hour refined tastes aver fashionable.

☞ Snow appeared upon the mountains of the contra costa, and rain fell abundantly within the week past. Pulpunas, and its sisterhood far to the eastward, distinguishable in their snow caps. This, probably, is, with but one exception the coldest development of the week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

SIR,—Through the medium of your columns, permit me to make a few remarks, for the consideration of the reading public. It is known not only in our little city, but throughout the Territory, that by the permission of our Governor a few months since, the people of this place confided to six persons chosen by themselves, the entire management and control of the municipal affairs. And when the six were elected, I would do injustice to them to say that they did not enjoy the confidence of the public. That a majority of the Council still retain the most implicit confidence of a majority of the community, cannot be denied, the "Californian" and anonymous writers in that paper, to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the brief space since their election, with small means in their hands, a number of improvements, of incalculable advantage to the place, have been made; among which I will mention "the grading of Pacific Street," "the new street through the Lagoon," affording an excellent passway through the business part of the town; "the erection of a Public School House," completed in a handsome manner, and "the wharf at the foot of Clay Street." The last, though spoken of by the Californian as a foolish expenditure of the public money, and though that paper has teemed with contemptuous and slanderous language towards its projectors, yet its hitherto vast convenience to the citizens generally, will attest its utility. I am not, however, among those, sir, who believe the "Editor of the Californian" disinterested in his opposition to Clay Street wharf: nor would you or any one else after examining the records of deeds in the Alcalde's office, and finding nearly all the land held by the *proprietor* of that paper to be situated in the immediate vicinity of the foot of Broadway, about which the writers for the Californian have said so much. A hint here is sufficient, "verbum sat sapientium."

I could not censure a man for endeavoring by lawful and honorable means to promote his own interest, but when I see one possessed of a press, using it for his own individual advancement and endeavoring through its columns to hold up to public censure every one in the community, who refuses to bow the knee to his avarice and caprice, I deem it my duty to note the fact, that false impressions may not be spread through the community or abroad. It is a notorious fact, that the editor of the Californian since the retirement of Mr. Gordon, has in almost every publication (little heeding suits hereafter for slander) spoken in the most unbecoming manner of the Town Council, collectively and of the individual members by insinuations, and though he has promised on more than one occasion, to name persons and state facts, has hitherto failed to produce a single fact to sustain his many broad assertions. His last broadside seemed to be aimed exclusively at the Town Treasurer, and a member of the council. He does not charge him directly by name with using false pretences, to obtain claims against the Town at a discount; but my opinion is, that every one who reads the *leader* in the last Californian, will pronounce the inference clear.

Now, as a citizen of the place, interested alike with my fellow townsmen, for a strict scrutiny into the conduct of the Town Officers, I took particular pains to enquire into the matter alluded to in the Californian, and satisfied myself, that the statements were without foundation.

ROPER.

[*Cal. Star's Sonoma Correspondence.*]

SONOMA, A. C. Feb. 10, 1848.

MR. EDITOR: "*Humanitas*" answers my article on the subject of Indians, for the purpose, he says, of setting me "aright in one or more instances." But how he is to effect this by asserting characteristics of savages which never had an existence save in the imaginative conceptions of poets, novelists, and like *himself*, book made, mistaken philanthropists, I cannot divine. Without having any idea who the writer is, I would venture to assert, that he has not had the slightest experience of Indian character, and am convinced that such will be the judgement of every one, that has who peruses his production. I had supposed that men in this age, and particularly travellers to this part of the world, were better read in human nature, than to be caught attempting to rebut truth, experience, and reality, with false, sickly sympathy, inexperience, and romance; and I can see a smile of pity, for the ignorance of "Humanitas," play over the *features* of numbers of the initiated who read his fabulous account of Indians, as they pronounce the latter true of *him*.

He says of the American Indians, "render one of them a service and it is never to be obliterated from his memory." Does the writer mean by this, he remembers it in order to repay? if so, how far from the truth is his assertion; for, with most rare exceptions, the principles of generosity and gratitude find no lodgement in an Indian's bosom; nor are they governed, in any instances, by moral restraints, particularly after a slight missionary Christianization and contact with the whites. Fear, or the most selfish spirit alone, actuates them. Again he says, "on the contrary, treat him roughly, and his thirst after revenge is almost infinite, terminating only with his existence." I believe in treating all animals kindly, both quadrupeds and bipeds, but all who have had much intercourse with Indians, know full well that it is bad policy to carry this kindness to too great an extent in dealing with them. Treat them justly but according to their capacity and condition, and if they be guilty of any gross misdemeanors, the more severely you punish them the better they respect and like you. The gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, (than whom a more humane body of gentlemen do not live,) invariably pursue this course, and have ever reaped its attendant beneficial results; preserving thereby, with but few men, a complete and peaceful control over the numerous tribes throughout their vast American domain; whilst we, from acting on a different principle, are forever engaged in some butchering and exterminating wars with those of our territories. It is a fact, plainly perceivable, when we compare our policy with that of the British, that Americans, and particularly those from the metaphysically mystified, and mock philanthropic portion of our Union, (where I take it "Humanitas" belongs) are, with few exceptions, entirely unfit to have any dealings with, or rule over savages. Our republican education, and—notwithstanding the great number of printing presses in the land, and immense quantities of "cheap and useful reading matter" daily flooding it for the enlightenment of our "almost-every-man-can-read-and-write" population—limited knowledge of other nations and races of men, no doubt gives rise to this unfitness and inefficiency. But yet "Humanitas" makes a very wrong exhibit of *my real sentiments, by drawing* quite unwarranted conclusions from my article. He makes no notes at all of my "ifs" and "buts"—the conditions of my argument. I am not for making slaves of those with us if they can possibly live happier lives without, and be placed beyond the opportunity and power of annoying and injuring the whites, with whom none can live on terms of peace and equity, particularly, the poor degraded and brutish class in California, the meanest link, of the sort, to the quadrupeds of any on the continent of North America.

They are a burden and pest to the country, and gladly would I behold the exit of every one of these miserable creatures from our midst. But "Humanitas" says, let them stay, treat them with leniency, "and if we want their labor let it be conditional, that they be permitted to change employers at their discretion"—"inculcate principles of morality amongst them"—"cultivate them," and hearken to him further, ye people of California, "degraded as their present situation appears, it is far better than what it was, and their condition is fast improving." I do not see but it is a great injury for a man to have too feeling a heart, when he allows its philanthropic promptings so completely to blind his reason, and vision of truth as is here manifested by this writer. It is a thing grown almost to an axiom among those having had much contact with Indians, that the kinder you treat him beyond a certain course, the more unkind and treacherously he treats you; and the more you pay one for work, the less he will do.

As for cultivating them, will "Humanitas" tell us how? About all the knowledge they'll imbibe in our midst will be new vices and crimes; and as to inculcating principles of morality amongst them, that will be labor lost. Humanitas had better join Pacific in his endeavors to teach something of this sort amongst the immoral, dishonest, and unprincipled white population in California first, and let the destined doom (an early extinction) of the red man hasten towards its close, without evoking his fruitless sympathies and efforts to avert his fate.

If I have erred in respect to the Indian boy mentioned, I was led astray by several in this place who informed me what I wrote, in the belief of which I was confirmed by a lieutenant of the garrison here, who was at San Francisco about the time my communication was down, and informed me subsequently, that whilst there, this very boy was at liberty and waited on him as a servant.

Were it necessary for the argument, I could name several instances in support of what was asserted of unquestionable truth. The sentiments and acts of Capt. Hull last winter, when applied to by Moses B. Carson and others, on the subject of Indian depredations and murders, fully bear me out if the actual condition of this people with us were wanting to confirm.

It matters but little to me at present, whether "Humanitas," or others in this land, choose to consider my writings as intended for the mere gratification of coming down upon the administrators of the law in this country," or not, as henceforth I cease any further efforts in the cause, as a profitless and thankless business—profitless I now find both to the country and myself: though the last is of secondary moment, as those aware of my having rejected offices, popularity, and the means of acquiring wealth, in order to pursue my own course, must admit.

Towards the officers of the government (excepting of course, as nearly every body else does, the two or three execrable and dishonest Alcaldes in office,) I entertain the kindest personal feelings; and in all that has been said but aimed at giving them some instruction and intimation of the public sentiment on topics treated of, in order that they might profit by it.

Yours,
PACIFIC.

California.—No. III.

After the decease of Gen. Figueroa, the right to govern was assumed by Gutierrez, the senior office of the military, and by Estudillo the oldest member of the legislature, or "primo vocal," to whom it by right appertained, by the civil law; but as might is apt to decide matters of right all the world over, and more particularly in Spanish America, and Gutierrez having some few soldiers under his command and being in the capital, retained the command until the Spring of 1836. At this time a new governor arrived from Mexico in the person of Don Mariano Chico, member of the Mexican Congress with many, long and magnificent titles. His first act was to issue a proclamation in most grandiloquent terms (which might possibly have served as a model for some others of more recent date,) greatly praising the

and patriotism of the people of the coun- and telling them that they owed him a debt of gratitude for having left his dear and beloved children, and taking so long ...ey from pure love to them, and desire ...e them. He was the friend of Victoria, ...d the same outrageous course of con- ...and shared the same fate. He arrived ...determined to take vengeance on those ...duals who had been chiefly instrumental ...elling Victoria. Like him, he charter- ...vessel in which to send his opponents to ...co, not omitting the American gentleman ... Victoria had attempted to send; and to ...plete the parallel, was himself compelled ...re the country in the same vessel he had ...gned for his adversaries

Gutierrez then assumed the command a se- ...time. A few months after this event, J B. Alvarado, who held at that time a ...dinate employment in the Costom House ...onterey had a quarrel with the comman- Gutierrez, relating to the posting of a ...d of soldiers on the beach, whether to as- ...or prevent the smuggling operations of a ...d in port is best known to the parties con- ...d. High words and mutual threats en- ... Alvarado went in the night to S. Juan ...consult his friend Jose Castro, and the next ...they both went to the Pueblo of St. Jo- ...and thence to Sonoma, to confer with the ...r in command of that post. They mu- ...y agreed to expel Gutierrez and all the ...can employee's of every class They ...bled a few people in haste from the ...ghbouring farms and repaired to Monterey ...secret manner. In this promiscuous as- ...blage were some twenty or thirty foreigners; ... five or six of whom were American hun- ... These were under the command of I. Graham "a hunter from Kentucky" and J. Coppinger an Irishman They took possession ...the old fort without opposition, and fired ... cannon shot at the "presidio" in which the Mexicans were. Negociations immediately ...took place which ended in the capitulation of ...all the Mexicans who were forthwith embarked for the coast of San Blas. The California ...patriots who had been successful beyond their ...own expectations hardly knew what to do with ...their cheaply bought victory. They however, ...and various contradictory proclamations in ...one of which they declared themselves inde- ...pendent of Mexico, until the re-establishment ...of the Federal Constitution of 1824 Alva- ...rado was declared governor, and Vallejo milita- ...ry chief All this was done by the people of the northern part of the country and particu- ...larly of Monterey, while all the southern districts ...were opposed to the new order of things — ...after a series of bloodless campaigns and pa- ...per battles peace was restored by giving ample ...spoils from the missions to the principal as- ...pirants. Mexico in the meantime fulminated ...furious proclamations and awful threats against ...such unnatural sons of the Republic.

After Alvarado had enjoyed his usurped ...authority about a year he was acknowledged ...as legitimate governor by Mexico, and he, ...himself with the greatest facility swore fealty ...to the central government. The administration of Alvarado as the only one in which the ...government has been for any considerable time ...in the hands of a native, for its long duration ...and for the important events which took place ...under it, must be considered as the most im- ...portant era in the Mexican domination over ...California. It has now been for some time ...terminated, and has become a portion of the ...history of the country, and as such is a legiti- ...mate subject for discussion. Taken as a whole ...it must be regarded as an entire failure. It ...entirely failed to accomplish any part of the ...good it promised at the outset, and only served ...to perpetuate the evils it proposed to remove. The friends of good order and a just adminis- ...tration of the law, of whom notwithstanding ...appearances the number has always been con- ...siderable, had great hopes of seeing better ...times at the commencement of Alvarado's ...government. His constant declaration was let ...me have a little time to tranquilize the country ...and I will provide for the strict enforcement of ...the laws, and the punishment of crimes and ...offences; but after being in office more than ...five years he left things in a worse condition ...than he found them. Even if we give him ...credit for good intentions at the beginning, he ...has never had the necessary knowledge, intel- ...ligence or firmness of purpose to have done ...any good for his country. There were few ...persons in the country capable of assisting ...him with good advice or counsel, and of these ...few he was not so fortunate as to avail himself. The whole period of this administration was ...a perpetual struggle to maintain himself in of- ...fice. He was compelled to make all kinds of ...concessions to preserve even the ostensible sup ...port of pretended friends. The wealth of the ...missions which at the beginning of his ad- ...ministration was very considerable, has been ...in this way completely exhausted. All this ...together with the revenue derived from the ...customs amounting in the aggregate to a vast ...sum, have been lavished on his relatives, par- ...tizans and favorites, and at last, when he had ...nothing more to give, he found himself de- ...serted. The most prominent event in the ad- ...ministration of Alvarado, and the one that ...will be longest remembered, is his attempt to ...expel by force all the foreigners and more par- ...ticularly Americans from the country. The ...motives which led to this step, were for ...a long time, and still are to some extent envol- ...ved in obscurity. They were, as far as could be known at the time briefly these. It was secretly determined by Gov. Alvarado, and his friend and "compadre" Don Jose Castro, that they would sieze and transport to Mexico all the foreigners and more especially Americans that were in California, and as a pretext they pretended that they had discovered a secret conspiracy of the foreign residents to kill the Governor, military commandant and some others, and to posess themselves of the country. This pretext was so manifestly false that no person could be made to believe it, after the first few days. One solution of the affair is, that as Castro was at bitter enmity with Vallejo, the military commandant, and desired to supplant him in his office, and knowing at the same time that public opinion in Mexico, at that time, was highly exasperated against Americans on account of the recent defeat and disaster of the Mexican arms in Texas, and that he by feigning a conspiracy of the Americans in California, and capturing and carrying them prisoners to Mexico, would thereby acquire to himself great merit with the government, and by that means obtain the office to which he aspired. This opinion derived pro probabilty at the time from a knowlegde of the character of Castro, artful, subtile and intriguing, utterly unprincipled and grossly ignorant. The project however, whatever the motives for it, was concerted and executed with considerable skill At an appointed time the foreigners who lived widely dispersed in almost every part of the country, entirely unprepared and without the least apprehenson of danger, were forcibly seized and marched to Monterey by night strongly guarded, Mr Isaac Graham, who has been heretofore mentioned, was captured by Castro himself with his own chosen followers The house was attacked at midnight, the door forced open, and a volley of fire arms discharged at Graham and his partner Nale before they had time to leave their beds Nale received two severe wounds, and was left for dead Graham was knocked down, severely beaten, bound and carried to Monterey, where he was heavily ironed and strictly guarded For the next week more or less men were daily brought in, loaded with irons and thrust into a loathsome prison which was crowded, that space was not left to lie down At last the ship arrived which had been chartered to transport them, and they were marched on board like criminals between two files of soldiers. Graham alone was not suffered to walk, but with his irons still on him was carried on board on the shoulders of Indians

The brutal treatment of these men on the voyage to San Blas, and on the journey from that port to the city of Tepic, I shall not attempt to describe, as I have no desire to stir up feelings which may as well be left at rest, but it may well be believed that feelings were excited, ay, deep and burning feelings, that will not be soon forgotten by the witnesses as well as the victims of these horrible acts of injustice and cruelty. On their arrival at Tepic they were taken from the hands of Castro, and his myrmidons by the influence of the British Consul and although still prisoners were treated with kindness. They suffered a long detention, during which several of the number died. By the strenuous exertions of the British minister in Mexico, they were finally liberated, and those who chose to return to California were sent back at the expense of the government.

From some documents which have but recently come to light it is rendered probable, and almost certain, that the foreigners were s ized and sent away prisoners by the express orders of the government of Mexico, which they were afterwards base enough to deny.

AGRICOLA

For Monterey and Santa Cruz.

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports, about the 1st of April. For freight or passage, apply to C. L. ROSS,

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1848. 8-tf

AUCTION SALE

Of General Merchandise,

ON Saturday, 26th February, at the Auction Mart, south east corner of Public Square.

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M.

M'DONALD & BUCHANAN, Auctioneers

8-1

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON.

Sonoma, Feb 14, 1848. 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haan, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto.

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848. 8-tf

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y haciendoros de esto parte de los Californias.

JAMES D. HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec 27, 1845 4-tf.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I O of O. F. will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Brethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectfully invited to unite with them

N. G. } C. L No I
V. G. }

35 POUNDS CAMPHOR, just received and for sale by DR. J. TOWNSEND.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-3

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale

15 Tins Copal Varnish,

1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co vintage of '45

90 Red Bandas,

1 case Cotton Flannel,

1-2 " Wool "

Wool Pants and Shirts

ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let.

February 25, 1848 8-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton. a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders, Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels, Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade, Rhubarb, Lacquered ware, a variety, Vases of large size and elegance, Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C V GILLESPIE

San Francisco, Feb 18, 1848 7-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession, he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention

Office in San Francisco, Upper California *1-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tab'es, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks Sideboards, &c. &c

WM. BEERE

San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1848 5-tf

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Boat is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Suisun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley.

Distance from Montezuma to Suisun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement. 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 1.0 miles.

RATES OF FERRIAGE

For crossing each head of horses,	50 cts.
" " " horned cattle,	50 "
" " " footman,	50 "
" " " wagon,	$3,00 "

J. LAIRD, Proprietor.

Feb 18, 1848. 7-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B. McClurg, Alexander G Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J B. McCLURG & Co, expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848.

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G. Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J B. McClurg y Co se concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes dedicha firma.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor. The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate

E P. JONES

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their guests

N B Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TABER & HOYT

Monterey, Nov 14, 1847. *1 tf

SANTA CLARA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends, and the public, for past patronage; and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to entertain Travellers, having a good Stable, Caral, Horse feed, &c His Table will be furnished with the best the Market will afford Rooms and bedding comfortable, and the Bar will be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors.

GEO. W. BELLAMY

Santa Clara, Feb 5, 1848. 5-4-eow

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Delores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons. Terms reasonable. Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier.

ROBT. T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do, Mourning do, Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do do, Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd. and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd Shirts, Flannel do., white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Anuis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848 *1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received by recent arrivals, an assortment of

Velvets, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from 8 to 15 cts per yard, Fine Tooth, Dressing Back, and Side Combs; Superior Hooks & Eyes;

Linen Shirt Bosoms and Collars,

Superior White Lead,

Mens' woolen and cotton half Hose,

Womens' white do do

Oregon Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Lumber, &c &c

Also, An assortment of Medicines

For sale low for cash, by

C L. ROSS.

San Francisco, Dec 17, 1847 *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c. &c

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1848 6-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths, Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats; Merinos, blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Prints; a variety of Flannels; Velvets, white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking; Corn Brooms, Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries; Spices, Pepper; table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools; Nails, Axes; Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds; Rice; Tobacco; Coffee; Sugar; Tea; Anuis; Madeira and other Wines; Cognac Brandy, Aguadiente; &c

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(Auction Mart, N. E. Corner of Portsmouth Square,)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c, will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr C L. Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1848. 4-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins, Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath.

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma, Dec. 18th, 1847. 50-3m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct 19, 1847. *1-tf.

THE REGICIDE'S CHEESE AND BROOMSTICK.—Blackwood has a good article in the March number, relating to the Regicides who took refuge in New England; from which the following incident, of both historical and local interest is taken

A story is told of one of the regicides, while living at Cambridge, which deserves preservation, as it not only illustrates the open manner in which they went to and fro, but also shows how well exercised were the soldiers of Cromwell in military accomplishments. A fencing master had appeared at Boston, challenging any man in the colonies to play at swords with him, and this bravado he repeated for several days, from a stage of Thespian simplicity, erected in a public part of the town

One day, as the mountebank was proclaiming his defiance, to the terror and admiration of a crowd of bystanders, a country bred fellow, as it seemed, made his appearance in the assembly, accepting the challenge, and pressing to the encounter with no other weaponry than a cheese, done up in a napkin, for a shield, and a broomstick, well charged with puddle water, which he flourished with Quixotic effect as a sword. The shouts of the rabble, and the confusion of the challenger, may be imagined; but the countryman, throwing himself into position, lustily defied the man of foils to come on. A sharp command to be gone with his nonsense, was all the notice which the other would vouchsafe, but the rustic insisted on having satisfaction. and so stubbornly did he persist in brandishing his broomstick, and opposing his cheese, that the gladiator in a towering fury, at last drove at him desperately enough.

The thrust was very cooly received in the soft and savory shield of the countryman, who instantly repaid it with a dexterous daub with his broom, soaking the beard and whiskers of the swordsman with its odorous contents A second and more furious pass at the rustic, was parried with masterly skill and activity, and rewarded with another salute from the broomstick, which ludicrously besmeared the sword-player's eyes; the crowd setting up a roar of merriment at his crest-fallen appearance.

A third lunge was again spent upon the cheese, amid shouts of laughter; while the broom-man mopped nose, eyes, and beard, of his antagonist's puffing and blowing physiognomy. Entirely transported with rage and chagrin, the champion now dropped his rapier, and came at his ridiculous adversary with the broadsword.

"Hold, hold, my good fellow," said Broomstick, "so far all's fair play! but if that's the game, have a care, for I shall certainly take your life!"

At this, the confounded gladiator stood aghast, and staring at the absurd apparition before him, cried out, amid the jeers of the mob

"Who is this? there were but two in England that could match me! It must be Goffe, Whalley or the Devill" And so it proved, for it was Goffe.—[Boston Transcript.

KOSCIUSKO.—On the invasion of France by the allied troops, a party of Cossacks entered a little village, called Cugny, near Berville, where they pursued their usual course of spoilation and plunder. They reached a rural habitation, and having broken down the fence which enclosed the grounds, they marched towards the house. At the door they were met by an old man, who endeavored to point out to them the injustice and cruelty of their unsoldier-like conduct. But the lawless horde, brandishing their spears over his head. declared their determination to pillage the cottage. 'Soldiers,' said the old man, uncovering his bosom, which was scarred by wounds, 'you must respect the dwelling of a soldier, or dishonor yourselves by a crime' 'Who are you?' said the leader of the Cossacks, 'who know our language, and dare presume to address us thus?' 'I am Kosciusko!' . . . On hearing that name, which is synonymous with glory and virtue, the savage soldiers threw themselves at the hero's feet, and implored his pardon.

As soon as Platoff discovered the abode of Kosciusko, he directed a guard of honor to be stationed at his door; this mark of respect was no less creditable to the great man who was the object of it, than to him who rendered such an homage to modest merit

This anecdote, is the noblest eulogium that can be pronounced on Kosciusko. The most eloquent language could not convey a more exalted idea of the sublimity of his character

Count Las Cases, in his "Journal of the Life and Conversations of Napoleon at St. Helena," recounts this further instance of the uncertainty of destiny:—

"Serrurier and the younger Hedouville, as Napoleon informed him, while proceeding together to emigrate into Spain, were encountered by a party of patrol Hedouville, by means of his youth and activity, escaped over the frontier, and thought himself lucky in being able to pass a miserable existence in Spain—Serrurier, compelled to fly back into the interior and full of despair at the circumstances, became afterwards a Marshal of France."

A German writer observes, that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S. IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA.*

ON The 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean, they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of DISEASE," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that this object is fully attained It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way, therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system: eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N. York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life. As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution—IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad:—It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effects but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have hot acrid bile! Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them, for be assured, that if your require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means DR BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age, were we always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH. Sometimes it is advisable in old chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms; at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three, then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five, then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors; it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt; for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and sereity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs, it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg—and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine; yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat, (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL *from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food.* Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups

San Francisco, Jan 22, 1848. *3-y]

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERSALES

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR

EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORNIA.*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el purificar la sangre, el convertir la sangre pobre y corrompida en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este efecto las han buscada con perseverancia nuestros ciudadanos de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria que tienen dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las hace tan populares

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solamente porque purifican la sangre,* quitandole las propiedades malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cuerpo humano. Se convierten en sangre los alimentos que tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pierde continuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema natural, en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nueve anos, los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo. Supongamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a consecuencia de desordenes de la jeneracion anterior a la nuestra, sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsana. O supongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vivido por algun tiempo, o los alimentos que hemos tomado, hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud, o que dolor, ansia, aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el animo; por cualquiera de setas causas se hallara corrompida la sangre

Pues en casos semajantes hagase uso diariamente de las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de dos a seis, segun las circunstancias. ¿Cual sera su efecto? Quitaran de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran en ella solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte del cuerpo Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana, y adquiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun el aire malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos, por algun tiempo no haran mucho dano, a la salud, y aun la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimentos perniciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo en tiempo dichas pildoras, pues espeleran del cuerpo las partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en el temperamento, dejando en el las partes sanas

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y un desarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pildoras de Brandreth en diez y nueve casos si se ofrecieran reunte Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo y los huesos; y con el auxilio de esta medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tiempo necesario por lo comun a la naturaleza Dentro de dos o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo y lastimado, se puede volver enteramente sano y robusto. La mudanza mas o menos pronta dependera totalmente del efecto que se permitira produzcan las pildoras de Brandreth: se puede graduar este efecto segun los deseos del paciente De esto *no puede resultar ningun dano;* sino mucha ventaja. Preguntad a vuestros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efecto de las pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante para convenceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en ensayarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar vuestra salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ningun alimento podra haceros dano No padecera de acedia vuestro estomago: podreis comer pasteles o cualquiera otra cosa, con que seais moderados; y cuanto mas grande sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sera la sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago debil, que padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun achaque, deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Brandreth; cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el principio de la vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el cuerpo; conservando los materiales buenos que se hallan en el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La sangre buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos huesos; y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seguramente la sangre.

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales que componen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegurado con letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas letras se concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de Enero de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la especificacion contenida en la nueva patente, se consiguen sin hacer uso de calor o de caldera hirviente. Asi se logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alteracion, que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas recomendadas en aviso que se me han robado

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras mui a menudo las pildoras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de males graves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de ellos. Dichas pildoras son inocentes No debilitan, antes aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella salud que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son escelentes para remediar el estrenimiento que tan frecuentemente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias importantes.

No hai medicina mejor que esta Es mas suave que el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora jeneralmente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias indicadas. Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos medicos del mejor credito que las recomiendan como medicina superior a cuantas otras se usan Estan preparadas por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vejetales; purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humeros con blandura

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio oprimido y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que no se podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta medicina que se ha descubierto y presentado al publico. Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican dentro de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola con perseverancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin gastar un ochavo en facultativos Siendo propias para todas las circunstancias y posiciones, son el mejor remedio para las familias, para los marineros y viajantes por mar y por tierra; preservan del escorbuto y estrenimiento, sin que se necesite rejimen particular, o cuidado, estraordinario para obviar resfriados

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, como medicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciables en los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del clima. Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden administrar al primer ataque de enfermedad, y curaran a menudo antes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, aliviaran luego, y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas para su uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de cualquiera medicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indijestion, lombrices, asma, enfermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomago y de los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio infalible

Para estar seguro del beneficio de estas pildoras tan celebres, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa, para acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma de desarreglo. Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena despues que esta arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. *3-

The California Star.

"In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to Public Opinion, it is essential that Public Opinion should be Enlightened.—Washington

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 26, 1848. NO. 8.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.

Edited by Edw. C. Kemble.

TERMS,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, Cash $6,00

Two copies, 10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, (12 lines) 2 insertions, $3,00, and $1 for every additional insertion.

Yearly advertising $30 per square.

NAMES OF AGENTS:

C. C. Smith, *Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia.*
Beasley & Cooper, *Sonoma.*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose.*
Taber & Hoyt, *Monterey.*
J. Temple, *Ciudad de los Angeles.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

—SUCH AS—

Pamphlets,	Bills of Exchange,
Catalogues,	Shop Bills,
Circulars,	Bills of Lading,
Hand-bills,	Blank Deeds,
Bill Heads,	&c, &c,

Executed with neatness and despatch

WARD & SMITH,
General Commission Merchants.
Frank Ward, Wm M Smith } No 3 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Upper California

C. L. ROSS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer.
N. Y. Store," Cor. Washington & Montgomery Sts
San Francisco, Upper California.

MELLUS & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.
Store in Montgomery St., San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.
San Francisco, Alta California

ROBT. A. PARKER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U. C.

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
[N E CORNER OF PORTSMOUTH SQUARE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKSON & HAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
At the Bee Hive.
AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.
SAN FRANCISCO, A. C

KILBORN, LAWTON, & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oregon Produce.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer to
C. L. ROSS, *San Francisco.*
S. H. WILLIAMS, & Co *Honolulu.*
Oregon City, Nov. 1, 1847. *1-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERIES.
New Helvetia, Fort Sacramento
January 8, 1848.

JASPER O'FARREL,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEOR,
By appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square.
San Francisco, July 17, 1847. [*1tf

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
San Francisco, Upper California

WILLIAM BEERE,
CABINET MAKER.
[98 CLAY STREET, REAR OF THE ADOBIE STORE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.
January 22, 1848.

W. HENDRICK,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
[IN CLAY ST, OPPOSITE THE PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,]
Shampooing performed at all hours
San Francisco, Jan 1848. *1-tf

JOHN HALLS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
Will attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him; having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.
Maps and Charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH.
December 4th, 1847. *1-tf

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL SCOTT.

From an old American paper.

We have had remarkable men in almost every State, whose sayings and doings deserve to be remembered, and transmitted to future times; but which can only exist in the memory of their acquaintances. We propose to furnish a few anecdotes of General Scott who some twenty years ago was Governor of Kentucky.

Scott was a soldier in the Revolution. And it was in that service, we suppose, that he learned to swear. That was a blemish in his character; but he *always insisted on it to all* his friends that they must not mind his swearing, for he meant no earthly harm by it.

General Washington reposed great confidence in Scott. When the fate of the American army was supposed to depend on making a successful retreat from the encampment at Trenton, he gave Scott the most dangerous and important post, and that was to defend the bridge *against the enemy*, until the main army should get off. Washington having stationed him with a small detachment, at the post of danger, marched off as if to join the army, but he went but a few paces until he turned and sat motionless on his horse. His face was turned to Scott and his men; the indications of gloomy forebodings seemed to overshadow his countenance. He was probably thinking how much depended on the prudence and firmness of Scott and his men; for the British army was now in sight and advancing. Scott, who had been perfectly silent while Washington was present, when he thought he was gone, turned to his men and said:—

"Well boys, you know the Old Boss has put us here to defend this bridge; and by—— it must be done, let what will come. Now I want to tell you one thing. You're all in the habit of shooting too high. You waste your powder and lead; and I have cursed you about it an hundred times. Now I want to tell you what it is, nothing must be wasted; every crack must count. For that reason, boys, whenever you see them fellows first begin to put their feet upon this, *do you shin 'em*"

At this, Washington did what he was seldom known to do during the war; he burst out into a hearty laugh. Scott looked around and to his surprise, saw the Commander-in-Chief, still sitting on his horse; they exchanged a pleasant glance, and Washington hastened to join the army. The bridge was successfully defended, and the American army preserved.

Scott had, we are constrained to acknowledge, another fault beside the one we have just mentioned. He was given to romancing; but we do not know that indulging in this propensity, he ever intended to deceive. He visited Kentucky when it was a wilderness, and after he returned to Virginia, he told some marvellous tales of the country. He said you might every where see the deer, hundreds in a drove, with horns that would measure seven feet from tip to toe, running with the swiftness of lightning over the plain, and from hill to hill. In speaking soon afterwards of the fertility of the soil, he said that the whole country was covered with cane, so that it was with great difficulty that a rabbit could pass through it.

"Why, how under heaven," said one of the auditors, "do these deer make out to run through it at such a rate?

Scott looked like one caught, for a moment, and then immediately replied—

"Ah, my good sir, that's their look out—it's no concern of mine."

When Scott was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, he was opposed by Colonel Allen, a native Kentuckian, a young man of fine promise, who was afterwards killed at the River Raisin. They were once both together at a general muster, where Allen made a most splendid speech. The friends of the old General, knowing that he was no orator, felt distressed for him, thinking that Allen's eloquence must give him a great advantage on this occasion over the old soldier. When Allen had finished, however, Scott mounted the stump, and addressed the company nearly as follows:

"Well, boys, I am sure you all must be well pleased with the speech you have just heard. It does my heart good to think we have so smart a man raised up among us here. He is a native Kentuckian. I see a good many of you here that I brought to this country when it was a wilderness. At that time we hardly expected that we should live to see such smart men raised up among ourselves. You who were with me in those early times, know we had no time for education, no means of improving from books. We dared not then go about our most common affairs without our arms in our hands to defend ourselves against the Indians. But we guarded and protected the country, and now every one can go where he pleases, and you see what smart young fellows are now growing up to do their country honor. But I think it would be a pity to make this man Governor. I think it would be better to send him to Congress. I don't think it requires a very smart man to make a governor, if he has sense enough to gather smart men about him, who can help him on with the business of the state. It would suit an old worn out, old wife of a man like myself. But as for this young man, I am very proud of him, as much so as any of his kin, if any of them had been here to day listening to his speech"

Scott then descended from the stump, and the huzzas for the old soldier made the welkin ring.

Those from whom we derive this anecdote must excuse us for omitting the oaths of the hero, and some other matters to give it point. The age in which we live, though no better than that of General Scott, makes great pretensions to delicacy and refinement.

Scott was elected Governor by a large majority. He appointed Bledsoe, a man of fine genius, his Secretary of State. Bledsoe had, of course, to write his message. He bestowed great labor upon it, and when he had completed it, he brought it to the old General for his signature. Scott took it and read it all over with great care; and when he had finished its perusal, he looked up at Bledsoe, with a very grave face and said:

"Well Mr. Bledsoe, I know you think you are a d—— sight smarter than I am, and so you are in many respects, but this message, as it is now, won't do at all you see; I'll be d—— if it will."

Bledsoe was astonished and mortified.—"Well Governor," said he, "tell me what is the matter with it, that I may see if I can make it to suit you"

"Why, d—— it to h——," said Scott, "why don't you put a good solemn prayer at the end of it, and talk about Providence, and the protection of heaven, and all that? Why, General Washington never wrote a message nor a proclamation in his life, but what he ended it with a prayer."

Bledsoe took back the message, and concluded it with a good solemn prayer. When he returned it, the Governor was as extravagant in its praise as he had been in its censure. The message is yet to be seen in the Executive Office, at Frankfort, and is said to be a most eloquent state paper.

CITY OF NAUVOO.

The Mormon City occupies an elevated position, and, as approached from the south, appears capable of containing a hundred thousand souls. But its gloomy streets bring a most melancholly disapointment. Where lately resided no less than twenty-five thousand people, there are not to be seen more than about five hundred; and these, in mind, body and purse, seemed to be perfectly wretched. In a walk of about ten minutes, I counted several hundred chimneys, which were all at least that number of families had left behind them, as memorials of their folly, and the wickedness of their persecutors. When this city was in its glory, every dwelling was surrounded with a garden, so that the corporation limits were uncommonly extensive; but now all the fences are all in ruin, and the lately crowded streets actually rank with vegetation. Of the houses left standing, not more than one out of every ten is occupied, excepting by the spider and the toad. Hardly a window retained a whole pane of glass, and the doors were broken, and open, and hingeless. Not a single laughing voice did I hear in the whole place, and the lines of suffering and care seemed to be imprinted on the faces of the very children who met me in the way. I saw not a single of those numerous domestic animals, which add so much to the comforts of human life; and I heard not a single song even from the robin and the wren, which are always so sure to build their nests about the habitations of man. Aye, the very sunshine, and the pleasant passing breeze, seemed both to speak of sin, sorrow, and utter desolation.

Yet, in the centre of this scene of ruins, stands the Temple of Nauvoo, which is unquestionably, one of the finest buildings in this country. It is built of limestone, quarried within the limits of the city, in the bed of a dry stream, and the architect, Weeks, and every individual who labored upon the building, were Mormons. It is one hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, eighty-feet wide, and from the ground to the extreme summit it measures two hundred and ninety-two feet. It is principally after the Roman style of architecture, somewhat intermixed with Grecian and Egyptian. It has a portico, with three Roman archways. It is surrounded with pilasters; at the base of each is carved a new moon, inverted, while the capitol of each is formed of an uncouth head, supported by two hands holding a trumpet. Directly under the tower, in front, is the inscription, in golden letters, "The House of the Lord. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Commenced April 6th, 1841. Holiness to the Lord." In the basement room, which is paved with brick, and converges to the centre, is a Baptismal Font, supported by twelve oxen, large as life, the whole executed in solid stone. Two stairways lead into it from opposite directions, while on either side are two rooms for the recording clerks, and all around, no less than twelve preparatory rooms besides. On the first floor are three pulpits, and a place for the choir; and on either side eight Roman windows. Over the prophet's pulpit or throne, is this inscription: "The Lord has beheld our sacrifice; come after us." Between the first and second floors, are two long rooms, appropriated to the patriarchs, which are lighted with eight circular windows each. The room of the second floor, in every particular, is precisely like that of the first. Around the half of a spacious attic are twelve small rooms, with circular windows and a massive lock on each door. At the two front corners of the edifice are two winding stairways, which meet at the base of the tower and lead to the summit, while the roof of the main building is arranged for a place of promenade; and the walls of the noble edifice vary from four to six feet in thickness.

Estimating the manual labor at the usual prices of the day, it is said that the cost of the Temple was about $800,000. The owners now offer to sell it for $200,000; but it will be a long time, I fancy, before a purchaser is found.

The Mormon who took me over the Temple, and gave me the above information, was nearly broken-hearted. Like the majority of his brethren, remaining in the city, he was without money, and without friends, and yet it was to be his destiny, in a few days, to push his way into the wilderness, with a large family depending on him for support. It was in a most melancholly tone, indeed, that he spoke to me the following words. "Mine, sir, is a hard, hard lot. What if my religion is a false one, I am sincere, is it not cruel, in the extreme, for those who call themselves the only true church, to oppress me and my people as they have? My property has been stolen from me, and my dwelling been consumed, and now while my family is dependent upon a more fortunate brother for support, my little children cannot go into the streets without being pelted with stones, and my daughters cannot go to the well after a pail of water, without being insulted by the young and noble among our persecutors. I do not deserve this treatment. I am not a scoundrel or a foreigner;—far from the truth is this supposition. My grandfather, sir, was killed at the battle of Yorktown, as an officer of the glorious Revolution; my own father, too, was also an American army officer during the last war; and all my kindred have ever been faithful to the upright laws of the government. Knowing, therefore, these things to be true, and knowing too, that I am an honest man, it is very hard to be treated by my fellow countrymen as a 'vagabond.' O, I love this sacred Temple, dearly, and it makes me weep to think that I must so soon leave it to the tender mercies of the Christian world"

Thus far had this poor man proceeded, when his utterance was actually choked with tears, and I was glad of it, for my own heart was affected by his piteous talo. I gave him a dollar for his trouble, when he was called to attend a new arrival of visitors, and I was left alone in the belfry of the Temple.

Then it was that I had an opportunity to muse upon the superb panorama which met my gaze upon every side. I was in a truly splendid temple—that temple in the centre of a desolate city—and that city in the centre of an apparently boundless wilderness. To the east lay in perfect beauty the Grand Prairie of Illinois, reaching to the waters of Michigan, and to the north and south, faded away the winding Mississippi; and on the west, far as the eye could reach, was spread out a perfect sea of forest land, entering which, I could just distinguish a caravan of exiled Mormons, on their line of march to Oregon and California. As before remarked, when I went forth from out the massy porches of the Mormom Temple, to journey deeper into the wilderness, I felt like one awakened from a dream.

SHIPWRECKED VESSELS AT JAPAN.—The law of this country requires that the crews of all foreign vessels, even those of their dependencies, Loo Choo and Corea, shipwrecked upon their shores, no matter how remote the scene of disaster, to be brought to Nagaski, as the only place in the empire where aliens can be even temporarily tolerated.—[Polynesian.

TALENTS AND GENIUS.—Who, in the same given time, can produce more than many others, has vigor; who can produce more and better, has *talents*; who can produce what none else can, has *genius*.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1848

☞ *The "California Star" EXPRESS (60 days to Independence, Mo., will leave this place on the 1st of April, and New Helvetia on the 15th Postage on letters 50 cents.*

A few of our citizens met in the School House on Monday last, which was the day set apart by the Common Council for the election of School Directors. It was an hour of intermission between heavy rains, and the gentlemen present proceeded to the election viva voce, calling L. W. Hastings, Esq. to the chair; appointing Jas C. Ward, Esq., Sec'y. Dr F. Fourgeaud, C. L. Ross, Esq., Dr. J. Townsend, J. Serrine, Esq., and W H. Davis, Esq., were elected School Trustees These canvassed the town, but up to Friday, 7 P. M., we were unable to obtain the full result of their labors. We shall lay this before our readers next week.

We have listened, as prayers for an immediate "Civil Organization" went forth, and nearer home, thought the demand for an immediate Public School organization pressing and persuasive, but now there becomes known an organization, more formidable than the former is at present likely, or the latter undiminished and probable. An organized society of vagabonds, under a master fiend exists, we are credibly informed, who, from well planned depredations must become the terror of the country they please to infest. They have ranged through the Tulare valley and missions about the bay, adroit horse-thieves, for a number of weeks past. The residence of Dr. T. Marsh, (rancho Pulpunas) was plundered of everything valuable, a short time since, by three fellows, supposed to owe fealty to the same clan. This band of horse-taking, villainous knaves, is composed, mostly of deserters from vessels; from the army and navy; escaped convicts, and others. Fine fellows these —fit subjects for a revolution Wonder what course Government will deem expedient?

The LIBERTY of the PRESS, consists in the right to publish the TRUTH, with good motives and for justifiable ends.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

For an *infant* country, we have the temerity to observe, the liberty and purposes of the Press find a definition not exactly suited to the exigencies of the times, and a limitation, it certainly seems, not at all adapted to the present wants of editors and publishers. Not but that Mr. Hamilton was abundantly qualified to interpret the intentions of the press to future generations, or define its duties, and arrange the boundary of its freedom for the enlightenment and observance of California editors and publishers, but that Messrs. Buckelew & Co, of the Californian newspaper are not prepared, we determinedly believe, to operate within the prescribed circle of action. We dearly love, where there is lurking mischief, to make blunt these matters of nice precaution, and where the *wary* and *vigilant* humble servants of the people occasionally find themselves fettered in cunningly devised snares spread for their neighbors.

But such is the adopted motto of the Californian: Without presuming to question the *ends* for which this paper publishes, we shall in simple brevity relate an occurrence of which the Californian, of course self-justified, made use last Wednesday, for *motives*, (Gracias a Dios!) we have not the audacity to mention.

Our Town Treasurer is a member of the Town Council, and whether he should be or not we shall probably allow the Council to decide. And it may be believed, we, with other good citizens, watchful of the Town's interests, upon finding ourselves in the unquestionable enjoyment of the direct, and only inference to be derived from reading in the Californian, about the Town Treasurer, were sadly distressed. We properly reflected and bethought ourself how fallacious oftentimes terminates "accidental" information, so we were disposed to disturb ourself *farther*, and seeking, found, wherein "much was removed."

The "street contractor" mentioned, it appears presented the draft drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of five hundred dollars, and was informed of the incapability of the Treasury to meet the demand. The contractor became importunate and the Treasurer offered him from individual resources, three hundred dollars in cash and the residue in goods or credit at his (the Treasurer's) store. Not acceding to this proposition, and still demanding payment in money, he was offered four hundred dollars for the draft; and upon the collection of the dues of the town on the 20th inst. the full amount Should the Treasurer be compelled to give eighteen months credit, he could offer no other than the sum of four hundred dollars, stating that already had he advanced the town the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, but to which the street contractor did not comply, and withdrew from the presence of the Treasurer, feeling, we suppose, no ordinary deal of ill-humor, and very naturally too Here the matter rested, until renewed, reviewed, and remoddled, in the Californian of the 23d

It follows then, reader, that though Mr. Hamilton must be admitted competent to direct the range and power of the press, Messrs Buckelew & Co. continue in uninterrupted possession of somewhat extensive liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

The Town Treasurer wishes to lay before the public through the medium of your columns a denial of the charge made against him in the editorial of the Californian of the 23d inst Were it at all necessary to defend one's self from imputations cast at such hands, it could be shown by competent testimony and the acknowledgment of the contractor himself, that the conduct of the Town Treasurer in the matter referred to, cannot be viewed, except through a distorted medium, in the very reprehensible light in which it appears in the Californian of the 23d. He therefore, contents himself with a simple denial of any objectionable conduct in the case, while he must fain share the fate of every other respectable individual in the community, when it shall become the interest of the editor covertly to attack his character.

The undersigned would inform the public that, having read an infamous article in the Californian of the 23d inst., designed to injure the reputation of our Town Treasurer, feels it a duty to merely state, that, instead of that gentleman having made use of the funds belonging to the town for individual purposes, he had advanced for the town, up to the 20th inst., over fifteen hundred dollars.

ROBERT A. PARKER
Committee for Collecting the Debts of the Town.

The Bark Anita, purchased by Government, and placed under command of Passed Mid'n S E. Woodworth, U S N, is hourly expected to arrive here from Monterey.

A rumor is prevalent that a transport vessel had reached the latter port, with troops designed for California service, which if veritable, may be viewed as the harbinger of news of moment. A courier in such case, would forthwith leave Monterey, we are officially informed, and should even now be at hand.

The Brig Elizabeth went ashore at Santa Barbara, in a heavy gale of wind, on the 14th instant, a total wreck.—[Californian.

☞ The Masquerade Ball, on the night of the 22d instant, was well attended and went off with much apparant hilarity. The saloon was handsomly hung with gay-colored bunting, and fairly illuminated The dresses were various and many, and rapturously encored. The actors evidently relished their own exertions, and the bystanders highly pleased and joyous The refreshments excellent, the management well, the music sufficient, and the whole terminating at an hour refined tastes aver fashionable

☞ Snow appeared upon the mountains of the contra coast, and rain fell abundantly within the week past. Pulpunas, and its sisterhood far to the eastward, distinguishable in their snow caps. This, probably, is, with but *one* exception the coolest development of the week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

SIR,—Through the medium of your columns, permit me to make a few remarks, for the consideration of the reading public. It is known not only in our little city, but throughout the Territory, that by the permission of our Governor a few months since, the people of this place confided to six persons chosen by themselves, the entire management and control of the municipal affairs. And when the six were elected, I would do injustice to them to say that they did not enjoy the confidence of the public. That a majority of the Council still retain the most implicit confidence of a majority of the community, cannot be denied, the "Californian" and anonymous writers in that paper, to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the brief space since their election, with small means in their hands, a number of improvements, of incalculable advantage to the place, have been made; among which I will mention "the grading of Pacific Street;" "the new street through the Lagoon," affording an excellent passway through the business part of the town; "the erection of a Public School House," completed in a handsome manner, and "the wharf at the foot of Clay Street." The last, though spoken of by the Californian as a foolish expenditure of the public money, and though that paper has teemed with contemptuous and slanderous language towards its projectors, yet its hitherto vast convenience to the citizens generally, will attest its utility. I am not, however, among those, sir, who believe the "Editor of the Californian" disinterested in his opposition to Clay Street wharf, nor would you or any one else after examining the records of deeds in the Alcalde's office, and finding nearly all the land held by the *proprietor* of that paper to be situated in the immediate vicinity of the foot of Broadway, about which the writers for the Californian have said so much. A hint here is sufficient, "verbum sat sapientium."

I could not censure a man for endeavoring *by lawful and honorable means to promote his* own interest, but when I see one possessed of a press, using it for his own individual advancement and endeavoring through its columns to hold up to public censure every one in the community, who refuses to bow the knee to his avarice and caprice, I deem it my duty to note the fact, that false impressions may not be spread through the community or abroad. It is a *notorious* fact, that the editor of the Californian since the retirement of Mr. Gordon, has in almost every publication (little heeding suits hereafter for slander,) spoken in the most unbecoming manner of the Town Council, collectively and of the individual members by insinuations, and though he has promised on more than one occasion, to name persons and state facts, has hitherto failed to produce a single fact to sustain his many broad assertions. His last broadside seemed to be aimed exclusively at the Town Treasurer, and a member of the council He does not charge him directly by name with using false pretences, to obtain claims against the Town at a discount; but my opinion is, that every one who reads the *leader* in the last Californian, will pronounce the inference clear

Now, as a citizen of the place, interested alike with my fellow townsmen, for a strict scrutiny into the conduct of the Town Officers, I took particular pains to enquire into the matter alluded to in the Californian, and satisfied myself, that the statements were without foundation.

ROPER.

[Cal Star's Sonoma Correspondence]

SONOMA, A. C. Feb. 10, 1848.

MR. EDITOR: "Humanitas" answers my article on the subject of Indians, for the purpose, he says, of setting me "aright in one or more instances." But how he is to effect this by asserting characteristics of savages which never had an existence save in the imaginative conceptions of poets, novelists, and like himself, book-made, mistaken philanthropists, I cannot divine Without having any idea who the writer is, I would venture to assert, that he has not had the slightest experience of Indian character, and am convinced that such will be the judgement of every one, that has, who peruses his production. I had supposed that men in this age, and particularly travellers to this part of the world, were better read in human nature, than to be caught attempting to rebut truth, experience, and reality, with false, sickly sympathy, inexperience, and romance; and I can see a smile of pity, for the ignorance of "Humanitas," play over the features of numbers of the initiated who read his fabulous account of Indians, as they pronounce the latter true of him.

He says of the American Indians, "render one of them a service and it is never to be obliterated from his memory" Does the writer mean by this, he remembers it in order to repay? if so, how far from the truth is his assertion; for, with most rare exceptions, the principles of generosity and gratitude find no lodgement in an Indian's bosom; nor are they governed, in any instances, by moral restraints, particularly after a slight missionary Christianization and contact with the whites. Fear, or the most selfish spirit alone, actuates them. Again he says, "on the contrary, treat him roughly, and his thirst after revenge is almost infinite, terminating only with his existence" I believe in treating all animals kindly, both quadrupeds and bipeds, but all who have had much intercourse with Indians, know full well that it is bad policy to carry this kindness to too great an extent in dealing with them Treat them justly but according to their capacity and condition, and if they be guilty of any gross misdemeanors, the more severely you punish them the better they respect and like you. The gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, (than whom a more humane body of gentlemen do not live,) invariably pursue this course, and have ever reaped its attendant beneficial results; preserving thereby, with but few men, a complete and peaceful control over the numerous tribes throughout their vast American domain; whilst we, from acting on a different principle, are forever engaged in some butchering and exterminating wars with those of our territories. It is a fact, plainly perceivable, when we compare our policy with that of the British, that Americans, and particularly those from that metaphysically mystified, and mock philanthropic portion of our Union, (where I take it "Humanitas" belongs,) are, with few exceptions, entirely unfit to have any dealings with, or rule over savages. Our republican education, and—notwithstanding the great number of printing presses in the land, and immense quantities of "cheap and useful reading matter" daily flooding it for the enlightenment of our "almost every-man-can-read and-write" population—limited knowledge of other nations and races of men, no doubt gives rise to this unfitness and inefficiency. But yet "Humanitas" makes a very wrong exhibit of my real sentiments, by drawing quite unwarranted conclusions from my article He makes no notes at all of my "ifs" and "buts" —the conditions of my argument. I am not for making slaves of those with us if they can possibly live happier lives without, and be placed beyond the opportunity and power of annoying and injuring the whites, with whom none can live on terms of peace and equity, particularly, the poor degraded and brutish class in California, the nearest link, of the sort, to the quadrupeds of any on the continent of North America.

They are a burden and pest to the country, and gladly would I behold the exit of every one of these miserable creatures from our midst. But "Humanitas" says, let them stay, treat them with lenency, "and if we want their labor let it be conditional, that they be permitted to change employers at their discretion"—"inculcate principles of morality amongst them"—"cultivate them;" and hearken to him further, ye people of California, "degraded as their present situation appears, it is far better than what it was, and their condition is fast improving." I do not see but it is a great injury for a man to have too feeling a heart, when he allows its philanthropic promptings so completely to blind his reason, and vision of truth as is here manifested by this writer It is a thing grown almost to an axiom among those having had much contact with Indians, that the kinder you treat him beyond a certain course, the more unkind and treacherously he treats you; and the more you pay one for work, the less he will do

As for cultivating them, will "Humanitas" tell us how? About all the knowledge they'll imbibe in our midst will be new vices and crimes; and as to inculcating principles of morality amongst them, that will be labor lost. Humanitas had better join Pacific in his endeavors to teach something of this sort amongst the immoral, dishonest, and unprincipled white population in California first, and let the destined doom (an early extinction) of the red man hasten towards its close, without enlisting his fruitless sympathies and efforts to avert his fate.

If I have erred in respect to the Indian boy mentioned, I was led astray by several in this place, who informed me what I wrote, in the belief of which I was confirmed by a lieutenant of the garrison here, who was at San Francisco about the time my communication went down, and informed me subsequently, that whilst there, this very boy was at liberty and waited on him as a servant.

Were it necessary for the argument, I could name several instances in support of what was asserted of unquestionable truth. The sentiments and action of Capt. Hull last winter, when applied to by Moses B Carson and others, on the subject of Indian depredations and murders, fully bear me out if the actual condition of this people with us were wanting to confirm.

It matters but little to me at present, whether "Humanitas," or others in this land, choose to consider my writings as intended for "the mere gratification of coming down upon the administrators of the law in this country," or not, as henceforth I cease any further efforts in the cause, as a profitless and thankless business—profitless I now find both to the country and myself; though the last is of secondary moment, as those aware of my having rejected offices, popularity, and the means of acquiring wealth, in order to pursue my own course, must admit.

Towards the officers of the government, (excepting of course, as nearly every body else does, the two or three execrable and dishonest Alcaldes in office,) I entertain the kindest personal feelings; and in all that has been said, but aimed at giving them some instruction, and intimation of the public sentiments on topics treated of, in order that they might profit by it.

Yours,
PACIFIC.

California.—No. III.

After the decease of Gen Figueroa, the right to govern was assumed by Gutierrez, the senior office of the military, and by Estudillo the oldest member of the legislature, or "primer vocal," to whom it by right appertained by the civil law; but as might is apt to do in matters of right all the world over, and it is particularly in Spanish America, and Gutierrez having some few soldiers under his command and being in the capital, retained the command until the Spring of 1836. At this time a new governor arrived from Mexico in the person of Don Mariano Chico, member of the Mexican Congress with many, long and magnificent titles His first act was to issue a proclamation in most gasandiloquent terms (which may possibly have served as a model for some others of more recent date,) greatly praising the

ility and patriotism of the people of the country, and telling them that they owed him a great debt of gratitude for having left his dear wife and beloved children, and taking so long a journey from pure love to them, and desire to serve them. He was the friend of Victoria, pursued the same outrageous course of conduct, and shared the same fate. He arrived fully determined to take vengeance on those individuals who had been chiefly instrumental in expelling Victoria. Like him, he chartered a vessel in which to send his opponents to Mexico, not omitting the American gentleman whom Victoria had attempted to send; and to complete the parallel, was himself compelled to leave the country in the same vessel he had designed for his adversaries

Gutierrez then assumed the command a second time. A few months after this event, Don J. B. Alvarado, who held at that time a subordinate employment in the Costom House at Monterey had a quarrel with the commandant Gutierrez, relating to the posting of a guard of soldiers on the beach, whether to assist or prevent the smuggling operations of a vessel in port is best known to the parties concerned. High words and mutual threats ensued. Alvarado went in the night to S. Juan to consult his friend Jose Castro, and the next day they both went to the Pueblo of St. Joseph, and thence to Sonoma, to confer with the officer in command of that post. They mutually agreed to expel Gutierrez and all the Mexican employee's of every class. They assembled a few people in haste from the neighbouring farms and repaired to Monterey in a secret manner. In this promiscuous assemblage were some twenty or thirty foreigners; some five or six of whom were American hunters. These were under the command of I. Graham "a hunter from Kentucky" and J. Coppinger an Irishman. They took possession of the old fort without opposition, and fired one cannon shot at the "presidio" in which the Mexicans were Negociations immediately took place which ended in the capitulation of all the Mexicans who were forthwith embarked for the coast of San Blas. The California patriots who had been successful beyond their own expectations hardly knew what to do with their cheaply bought victory. They however, issued various contradictory proclamations in one of which they declared themselves independent of Mexico, until the re-establishment of the *Federal* Constitution of 1824. Alvarado was declared governor, and Vallejo military chief. All this was done by the people of the northern part of the country and particular of Monterey, while all the southern districts were opposed to the new order of things.—After a series of bloodless campaigns and paper battles peace was restored by giving ample spoils from the missions to the principal aspirants. Mexico in the meantime fulminated various proclamations and awful threats against such unnatural sons of the Republic.

After Alvarado had enjoyed his usurped authority about a year he was acknowledged the legitimate governor by Mexico, and he, himself with the greatest facility swore fealty to the *central* government. The administration of Alvarado as the only one in which the government has been for any considerable time in the hands of a native, for its long duration and for the important events which took place under it, must be considered as the most important era in the Mexican domination over California. It has now been for some time terminated, and has become a portion of the history of the country, and as such is a legitimate subject for discussion. Taken as a whole it must be regarded as an entire failure. It entirely failed to accomplish any part of the good it promised at the outset, and only served to perpetuate the evils it proposed to remove. The friends of good order and a just administration of the law, of whom notwithstanding appearances the number has always been considerable, had great hopes of seeing better days at the commencement of Alvarado's government. His constant declaration was let me have a little time to tranquilize the country and I will provide for the strict enforcement of the laws, and the punishment of crimes and offences; but after being in office more than two years he left things in a worse condition than he found them. Even if we give him credit for good intentions at the beginning, he did never had the necessary knowledge, intelligence or firmness of purpose to have done any good for his country. There were few persons in the country capable of assisting him with good advice or counsel, and of these he was not so fortunate as to avail himself. The whole period of this administration was a perpetual struggle to maintain himself in office. He was compelled to make all kinds of concessions to preserve even the ostensible support of pretended friends. The wealth of the missions which at the beginning of his administration was very considerable, has been in this way completely exhausted. All this together with the revenue derived from the duties amounting in the aggregate to a vast sum, have been lavished on his relatives, partisans and favorites, and at last, when he had nothing more to give, he found himself deserted. The most prominent event in the administration of Alvarado, and the one that will be longest remembered, is his attempt to expel by force all the foreigners and more particularly Americans from the country. The secret motives which led to this step, were for long time, and still are to some extent enveloped in obscurity. They were, as far as could be known at the time briefly these. It was secretly determined by Gov. Alvarado, and his friend and "compadre" Don Jose Castro, that they would sieze and transport to Mexico all the foreigners and more especially Americans that were in California; and as a pretext they pretended that they had discovered a secret conspiracy of the foreign residents to kill the Governor, military commandant and some others, and to posess themselves of the country. This pretext was so manifestly false that no person could be made to believe it, after the first few days. One solution of the affair is, that as Castro was at bitter enmity with Vallejo, the military commandant, and desired to supplant him in his office, and knowing at the same time that public opinion in Mexico, at that time, was highly exasperated against Americans on account of the recent defeat and disaster of the Mexican arms in Texas, and that he by feigning a conspiracy of the Americans in California, and capturing and carrying them prisoners to Mexico, would thereby acquire to himself great merit with the government, and by that means obtain the office to which he aspired. This opinion derived pro probabilty at the time from a knowlegde of the character of Castro, artful, subtile and intriguing, utterly unprincipled and grossly ignorant. The project however, whatever the motives for it, was concerted and executed with considerable skill. At an appointed time the foreigners who lived widely dispersed in almost every part of the country, entirely unprepared and without the least apprehenson of danger, were forcibly seized and marched to Monterey by night strongly guarded, Mr Isaac Graham, who has been heretofore mentioned, was captured by Castro himself with his own chosen followers. The house was attacked at midnight, the door forced open, and a volley of fire arms discharged at Graham and his partner Nale before they had time to leave their beds. Nale received two severe wounds, and was left for dead. Graham was knocked down, severely beaten, bound and carried to Monterey, where he was heavily ironed and strictly guarded. For the next week more or less men were daily brought in, loaded with irons and thrust into a loathsome prison which was crowded, that space was not left to lie down At last the ship arrived which had been chartered to transport them, and they were marched on board like criminals between two files of soldiers Graham alone was not suffered to walk, but with his irons still on him was carried on board on the shoulders of Indians

The brutal treatment of these men on the voyage to San Blas, and on the journey from that port to the city of Tepic, I shall not attempt to describe, as I have no desire to stir up feelings which may as well be left at rest, but it may well be believed that feelings were excited, ay, deep and burning feelings, that will not be soon forgotten by the witnesses as well as the victims of these horrible acts of injustice and cruelty. On their arrival at Tepic they were taken from the hands of Castro, and his myrmidons by the influence of the British Consul and although still prisoners were treated with kindness. They suffered a long detention, during which several of the number died. By the strenuous exertions of the British minister in Mexico, they were finally liberated, and those who chose to return to California were sent back at the expense of the government.

From some documents which have but recently come to light it is rendered probable, and almost certain, that the foreigners were seized and sent away prisoners by the express orders of the government of Mexico, which they were afterwards base enough to deny.

AGRICOLA.

For Monterey and Santa Cruz.

THE fast sailing Brig HENRY will sail from this place, for the above Ports, about the 1st of April. *For freight or passage, apply to* *C. L. ROSS,*

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1848. 8-tf.

AUCTION SALE

Of General Merchandise,

ON Saturday, 26th February, at the Auction Mart, south east corner of Public Square.

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M.

M'DONALD & BUCHANAN,
8-1 *Auctioneers.*

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRUDON & HAAN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by the undersigned.

VICTOR PRUDON.

Sonoma, Feb 14, 1848. 8-tf

LA Compania conocida bajo los nombre Sr Prudon y Haan, se ha disuelto por mutua consentimiento de los dos socios, quedando solo con la negocion el infrascripto.

Sonoma, Febrero 14, 1848. 8-tf

Noticia.

EL infrascrito habiendo sido nombrada Agrimensor del distrito del sur—por su Excelencia el Gobernador—ofrece sus servicios a los Rancheros y hacienderos de este parte de los Californias

JAMES D HUTTON.

PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27, 1845. 4 tf.

I. O. OF O. F.

THE I. O. of O. F will hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the Portsmouth House. Prethren from abroad visiting the place, are respectully invited to unite with them.

N. G. } C. L. No. I.
V. G. }

---

35 POUNDS CAMPHOR, just received and for sale by DR. J. TOWNSEND.

San Francisco, Feb. 12, 1848. 6-3

W. H. DAVIS,

OFFERS for sale
15 Tins Copal Varnish,
1 1-2 Pipe Cognac Brandy, best brand, Otard, Dupey, & Co. vintage of '45.
90 Red Bandas,
1 case Cotton Flannel,
1-2 " Wool "
Wool Pants and Shirts.
ALSO—Three Houses to sell or let.

February 25, 1848. 8-tf

Imports from China.

ELEGANT Embroidered Crape Shawls, of heavy weight and superior needle work, of the style diagonal, each in a carton; a few scarlet Bandas of superior quality; Pongee Hd'kfs. colored borders; Embroidered Grass-cloth Hd'kfs. each pair in a carton; Silk Cords and Tassels; Embroidered Velvet Slippers; Vermilion & Rouge, adapted to the Indian trade; Rhubarb, Lacquered ware, a variety; Vases of large size and elegance; Gunpowder; Tea, with several other articles of Chinese manufacture, per "Eagle," from Canton direct. For sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1848. 7-tf

L. W. HASTINGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL now devote his entire attention to his profession, he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the Territory, he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts and the remission of money due to foreign creditors

All professional business intrusted to his care will receive his prompt and assiduous attention

Office in San Francisco, Upper California. *1-tf

Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of San Francisco that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, of superior quality, on Clay Street in rear of the Adobie Store, where he will execute all orders for any piece of work in his line, with neatness and despatch, viz; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretaries, Writing Desks, Sideboards, &c. &c.

WM. BEERE

San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1848. 5-tf

Ferry at Montezuma.

AN excellent Ferry Post is now in full operation at Montezuma, sufficiently large to cross twenty head of horses or horned cattle Persons crossing at Montezuma will find an excellent wagon road from that place to the Pueblo de San Jose, Monterey, Suisun, Sonoma, New Helvetia, and all the Sacramento Valley.

Distance from Montezuma to Suisun, 15 miles, to Napa, 30 miles, to Sonoma, 40 miles, to Knight's and Gordon's settlement, 30 miles, to New Helvetia, 35 miles, to the Pueblo de San Jose, 50 miles, and to Monterey, 150 miles

RATES OF FERRIAGE

For crossing each head of horses,	50	cts.
" " " " horned cattle,	50	"
" " " footman,	50	"
" " " wagon,	$3,00	"

J. LAIRD, Proprietor.

Feb 18, 1848. 7-tf.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between James B McClurg, Alexander G Abell, and Henry Chever, under the firm of J. B McCLURG & Co., expires by limitation on the 2d day of February, 1848.

The outstanding business of the Firm will be settled by Alexander G. Abell, who is duly empowered for that purpose; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts with him, without delay.

J. B McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 1848. 4-tf

Aviso.

LA socieda conocida, bajo la firma de J. B. McClurg y Co. se concluye al 2 de Febreo, de 1848. Los interesados se presentarin a Don Alexandro G. Abell, quien este autorizado ajunta todos los asentos pendentes dedicha firma.

J. B. McCLURG, & Co.

Los Angeles y 8 de Enero de 1848 4-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE HOTEL.

San Francisco, Alta California.

THIS Establishment having been, during the past summer, thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and newly fitted up, the undersigned, proprietor, is prepared to accommodate permanent boarders and transient persons, in a style not inferior to any Hotel in the country. Returning his thanks to the public for their past patronage, the subscriber solicits a continuance of their favor. The Table will continue to be as good as can be found in the country, and the charges will be moderate.

E. P. JONES.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

ASTOR HOUSE.

Monterey, Alta California.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully notify the Travelling Public that this House has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of visitors. The TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords—wild game during the season. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of their *guests*.

N. B. Horses fed on bran or grain and properly cared for.

TABER & HOYT.

Monterey, Nov. 14, 1847. *1-tf.

SANTA CLARA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends, and the public, for past patronage; and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to entertain Travellers, having a good Stable, Caral, Horse feed, &c. His Table will be furnished with the best the Market will affird. Rooms and bedding comfortable, and the Bar will be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors

GEO. W. BELLAMY.

Santa Clara, Feb. 5, 1848. 5-4-eow

Pasturage.

THE Subscriber will receive at his Rancho, situated three miles from Mission San Francisco de Delores, horses or cattle to pasture throughout the year. Grazing good at all seasons. Terms reasonable Animals received upon the grounds, and there retained until demanded. No risk to be assumed by the grazier

ROBT T. RIDLEY.

San Francisco, Dec. 17th, 1847. 50-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED a large variety of Merchandise, offer for sale

Blue Prints, Fancy do., Mourning do, Woolen long and half Hose, Cotton do. do., Velveteens, Cassimeres dark and fancy, Blue Cloth, a variety of best Pant Stuffs, blue and brown Drills, white and brown Cotton, Linen col'd, and Cotton col'd. Thread, white Thread, white and col'd Shirts, Flannel do., white, red and blue Flannel, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Reboses, Merino and Cotton Shawls, Book Muslin, black and Coffee col'd Satin, Fur and Guayaquil Hats, Spanish Cards, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Nails, Axes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Bright Varnish, Paint and Tar Brushes, Sugar, black and green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Aguadiente, Wines, (California and Claret,) Crockery Ware, Flour, Barley, Wheat, Corn, manufactured and leaf Tobacco, Blank Books, Letter Paper, American Soap, Friction Matches, Annis Seed, Sauce Pans, Shoes, with a large variety of other articles, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce, received in any part of the Bay

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. *1-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has on hand, received by recent arrivals, an assortment of

Velvets, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from 8 to 15 cts per yard; Fine Tooth, Dressing Back, and Side Combs; Superior Hooks & Eyes;
Linen Shirt Bosoms and Collars,
Superior White Lead,
Mens' woolen and cotton half Hose,
Womens' white do do
Oregon Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Lumber, &c. &c.

Also, An assortment of Medicines.

For sale low for cash, by

C. L. ROSS.

San Francisco, Dec 17, 1847. *1-tf

W. H. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by recent arrivals from the United States and Sandwich Islands, the following assortment of Goods, viz;

China Chests and Trunks, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Butcher Knives, Spool Thread, white and striped Shirts, Tobacco, Axes, Raisins, Hats and Caps, Manilla Cigars, Hemp Rope, Sole Leather, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, fancy and dark Prints, Ladies fine Shoes, Tobacco, Rim Locks, Chest Locks, Shoe Thread, Crackers, pit saw Files, Axe Helves, Coffee and Tin Pots, Tin Pans, Tea Kettles, Nurse and Japan Lamps, Table Salt, Clay Pipes, Ink, Brass Kettles, Red Flannel, Spring Balances, Needles, Cloth Caps, Twine, Nutmegs, Carolina Hoes, Pen Racks, Cotton Socks, Molasses, Brass Lamps, Macaroni, Door Locks, Alpaca, Corks, &c &c.

All of which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash.

San Francisco, Feb. 10,1848 6-tf.

ROBERT A. PARKER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the United States and Sandwich Islands, an extensive assortment of

Fine Cassimeres; Broad Cloths; Merino Shawls; Reboses, Wool and Cotton Hose, and half Hose; Italia Cravats; Merinos, blue and brown Drills; blue and second Mourning Prints; a variety of Flannels; Velvets; white and colored Shirts; Thread; Wicking; Corn Brooms; Clothes Brooms; Cheshire Cheese; Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Confectionaries; Spices; Pepper; table and coarse Salt; Carpenters' Tools; Nails; Axes; Hatchets; Raisins; Almonds, Rice; Tobacco; Coffee, Sugar; Tea, Annis; Madeira and other Wines; Cognac Brandy; Aguadiente; &c.

For sale AT THE ADOBIE STORE for Cash or Hides.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848 *1-tf

McDONALD & BUCHANAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(*Auction Mart, N. E Corner of Portsmouth Square,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have formed a Co-partnership, for the purpose of prosecuting a General Auction and Commission Business, in all its various branches.

Auction Sales attended to in all parts of the District.

ALSO, a well selected Assortment of Goods always on hand, to be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

Regular monthly Sales, at Public Auction, will take place on the 22d day of each month, at the above stand; where every variety and description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, also, Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. &c., will be sold on Commission.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

Bee Hive.

MESSRS. DICKSON & HAY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their late premises adjoining Captain Leidesdorff's, to those more commodious and convenient Stores, adjoining Mr. ELLIS', and immediately opposite the lumber yard of Mr. C. L. Ross. The proprietors of the above Establishment have made arrangements to be supplied with British, American, and China Manufactured Goods, which will be sold at a mere nominal advance upon the manufacture prices.

Country buyers would do well to visit this establishment before making their purchases, it being their determination, and they feel fully convinced that they can, defy competition.

San Francisco, Jan 26, 1848. 4-tf

C. C. SMITH, & Co.,

NEW HELVETIA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale, a New and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for which they will receive in exchange Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, Horses and Mules, Beaver and Otter Skins; Pork, Butter and Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, &c. &c.

New Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1848. *1-tf

No more Rheumatism!

Warm Spring Annenthal,

(ONE MILE FROM SONOMA.)

THE subscriber has recently fitted up the above MEDICAL SPRING for the reception of patients, who from the character of their complaints require the Warm Bath.

This Spring has been inspected by medical gentlemen, and recommended for its great medicinal qualities, and has also been proven by a number of persons afflicted with rheumatism, ulcers, and various diseases of the skin. For particulars and terms apply to

ANDREW HOEPPENER.

Sonoma, Dec. 18th, 1847. 50-3m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D. 1848, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct. 19, 1847. *1-tf.

247

The Regicide's Cheese and Broomstick.—Blackwood has a good article in the March number, relating to the Regicides who took refuge in New England; from which the following incident, of both historical and local interest is taken:

A story is told of one of the regicides, while living at Cambridge, which deserves preservation, as it not only illustrates the open manner in which they went to and fro, but also shows how well exercised were the soldiers of Cromwell in military accomplishments. A fencing master had appeared at Boston, challenging any man in the colonies to play at swords with him, and this bravado he repeated for several days, from a stage of Thespian simplicity, erected in a public part of the town.

One day, as the mountebank was proclaiming his defiance, to the terror and admiration of a crowd of bystanders, a country-bred fellow, as it seemed, made his appearance in the assembly, accepting the challenge, and pressing to the encounter with no other weaponry than a cheese, done up in a napkin, for a shield, and a broomstick, well charged with puddle water, which he flourished, with Quixotic effect as a sword. The shouts of the rabble, and the confusion of the challenger, may be imagined; but the countryman, throwing himself into position, lustily defied the man of foils to come on. A sharp command to be gone with his nonsense, was all the notice which the other would vouchsafe; but the rustic insisted on having satisfaction and so stubbornly did he persist in brandishing his broomstick, and opposing his cheese, that the gladiator in a towering fury, at last drove at him desperately enough.

The thrust was very cooly received in the soft and savory shield of the countryman, who instantly repaid it with a dexterous daub with his broom, soaking the beard and whiskers of the swordsman with its odorous contents. A second and more furious pass at the rustic, was parried with masterly skill and activity, and rewarded with another salute from the broomstick, which ludicrously besmeared the sword-player's eyes; the crowd setting up a roar of merriment at his crest-fallen appearance.

A third lunge was again spent upon the cheese, amid shouts of laughter, while the broom-man mopped nose, eyes, and beard, of his antagonist's puffing and blowing physiognomy. Entirely transported with rage and chagrin, the champion now dropped his rapier, and came at his ridiculous adversary with the broadsword.

"Hold, hold, my good fellow," said Broomstick, "so far all's fair play! but if that's the game, have at you, for I shall certainly take your life!"

At this, the confounded gladiator stood aghast and staring at the absurd apparition before him, cried out, amid the jeers of the mob,

"Who is this? There were but two in England that could match me! It must be Goffe, Whalley or the Devil!" And so it proved, for it was Goffe.—[Boston Transcript.

Kosciusko.—On the invasion of France by the allied troops, a party of Cossacks entered a little village, called Cugny, near Berville, where they pursued their usual course of spoliation and plunder. They reached a rural habitation, and having broken down the fence which enclosed the grounds, they marched towards the house. At the door they were met by an old man, who endeavored to point out to them the injustice and cruelty of their unsoldier-like conduct. But the lawless horde, brandishing their spears over his head, declared their determination to pillage the cottage. "Soldiers," said the old man, uncovering his bosom, which was scarred by wounds, "you must respect the dwelling of a soldier, or dishonor yourselves by a crime." "Who are you?" said the leader of the Cossacks, "who know our language, and dare presume to address us thus?" "I am Kosciusko!" ... On hearing that name, which is synonymous with glory and virtue, the savage soldiers threw themselves at the hero's feet, and implored his pardon.

As soon as Platoff discovered the abode of Kosciusko, he directed a guard of honor to be stationed at his door, this mark of respect was no less creditable to the great man who was the object of it, than to him who rendered such an homage to modest merit.

This anecdote, is the noblest eulogium that can be pronounced on Kosciusko. The most eloquent language could not convey a more exalted idea of the sublimity of his character.

Count Las Casas, in his Journal of the Life and Conversations of Napoleon at St. Helena, recounts this further instance of the uncertainty of destiny.

"Serrurier and the younger Hedouville, as Napoleon informed him, while proceeding together to emigrate into Spain, were encountered by a party of patrol. Hedouville, by means of his youth and activity, escaped over the frontier, and thought himself lucky in being able to pass a miserable existence in Spain. Serrurier, compelled to fly back into the interior and full of despair at the circumstances, became afterwards a Marshal of France."

A German writer observes, that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

INTRODUCED BY HIM INTO THE U. S. IN 1835.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of mankind."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE STORE OF

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *UPPER CALIFORNIA.*

ON the 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards to the functions of their bodies. Dr Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body, they should therefore be persevered with until the action is uniform, for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of Nature! We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right, because the result has been sound health, or in other words every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions, and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, and in whom there is such a pre-disposition for decay, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief, nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and in consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow and common Fevers of all kinds. Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of thirty years' standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled Feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

Although Dr. B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that "As there is only one principle of life, so there is only ONE principle of disease," which is an impurity of the Blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ, or part where such impurity of the blood settles, and that it is the different appearances which this inflamation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory; that he spent thirty years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and remove by its purgative powers all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, for by continuing the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood necessarily assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that the object is fully attained; It is now an absolute and known fact, every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abcess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

"In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified, as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is now BEYOND all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scurvy, Costiveness and its consequences, sea-faring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In giving directions for the taking a Universal Medicine, much must always depend on those using it, suiting the dose to their own feelings and convenience, remembering the more violent the disease, the larger the dose of Pills requires to be, and that no quantity will do harm, nor any length of time using them will ever cause injury to the bowels or system; eighty-four years have fully proved the truth of this. Though six or eight Pills are generally sufficient for the purpose of purgation, yet 66 have been taken in twenty-four hours by a female in N. York, and no doubt the quantity saved her life. As to the time they are required to be taken before benefit is experienced will in all cases depend on the kind of disease and how long it has affected the Constitution.—IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED, THAT IT IS THE EVACUATIONS, (which means the purgative effects on the bowels) IN ALL CASES, WHICH CURE THE DISEASE.—People of very weakly constitutions often require stronger doses than more healthy persons. Health and sickness being a struggle of two principles, or humors within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad, and destroyer of it. These Pills assist nature to aid the good in throwing off the bad. It is evident that the more the one predominates over the good, the more assistance the good requires. This is proved by the fact that in almost all violent diseases the patient requires large doses and they often have very little effect; but that only proves the great necessity there is for perseverance until powerful purging takes place. No one will doubt the truth of this who will once fully try it. Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every mind. That all pain or weakness is owing to morbid, stagnant, and corrupt humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that these pills if persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and bowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human body. Yet how different is their action on those who have but acrid bile. Two or three pills will probably have very considerable action on such, in which case let them be persevered with until the action is uniform and good health is restored. Do not, however, fail to have recourse to them in any case of illness, even after you have been restored by them; for be assured, that if you require medicine, nothing will answer better, or sooner cure you. The human body is often subject to derangement, but purgation with this medicine will sooner restore health than any other means. DR BRANDRETH solemnly assures every one who reads this, that it is his opinion, and that opinion is founded on experience, that this medicine will not only cure every disease, so called, although it is a demonstrable fact, that there is only one disease, but will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the patriarchs of old, and life, by a continued care to keep the body in health with them, may be prolonged much beyond what it is now—for, remember, it is CORRUPTION that destroys life, and these pills remove corruption. Natural death can never take place until the principle of life is worn out, and this would seldom be in the most weakly, until 50 or 60 years of age. Then be always careful to purge on the commencement of sickness.

When a course of these pills is gone through with, for many days in succession, there may be unpleasant feelings, sometime griping pains in the bowels, flying pains all over the body, more especially in the stomach, and lowness of spirits. These feelings need create no alarm, they are ALL THE NATURAL FORERUNNER OF HEALTH. Sometimes it is advisable in old, chronic cases, to increase from two or three pills up to twelve or fourteen, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms; at first you go as high as six, and down to two or three; then up to eight or nine, and down to three or four, then up to ten or twelve, and down to four or five; then up to fourteen or sixteen, and gradually down again. Sometimes, if you feel fatigued, take two at night and two in the morning, and leave off the Pills for three or four days, when you can commence again.

The word COURSE is mentioned, which may be defined by the above, and the length of it in all cases depends on the symptoms, as you are never to expect health, unless the body is freed from all vitiated humors; it matters not whether they be hot or acrid, or stagnant and corrupt, for the Pills, although their action may be different at different times, still the same result will be experienced on the vitiated humors, namely, their removal.

IN INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS, when the Pills have to be used every day in succession for several weeks, the usual dose is sometimes found to produce little or no effect on the bowels. This is occasioned in consequence of the previous doses having established a full drain on the corrupt humors of the body, which being now collected in great quantities in the stomach and in the intestinal tubes, have hardened them by their heat and severity, and the bowels have thus become similar to a piece of leather, or skin, shrivelled by the application of fire, and therefore requires that the quantity of Pills should be in proportion to nature's requirements. It is on the same principle that in CHOLICS and sudden attacks of BILLIOUS DISEASE, such as the Yellow Fever and the like, the bowels are so difficult to be acted upon; it is the bad humors, the corruption, which opposes itself so strongly to the action of the purgative medicine.

When considerable doses have been swallowed without effect, say twenty or thirty Pills, that is, THAT quantity taken, whether all together or in repeated doses, and no effect produced, it is advisable to apply hot water with wood ashes in it, so as to form strong ley, to the feet and legs; it will also be proper, in very extreme cases, to apply a blister to each leg, and to the thighs also, in still more urgent cases, when life is in danger. These means have a tendency to attract some of the humors from the more vital parts, as the stomach and bowels—then the medicine, not being so strongly opposed, will produce its proper effect. It is like an army of five thousand fighting with one of ten thousand, sending some of its allies to divert half their number, while they annihilate those that remain; just so the hot water or the blisters will divert a great portion of the humors, and the Pills will then soon produce purging, if persevered properly with; and when that has commenced powerfully, all danger is over. I have never known but two cases where these means were required, but in those two cases, believe they were the means of saving two valuable lives, and I have administered these Pills to probably ten thousand persons, personally.

DIET.

Diet of one kind may be better than that of another kind, although it is not a matter of much consequence as regards the medicine, yet, the best, when these Pills are used, is good soup, once or twice a day. And it may be remembered, a light soup is generally digested in about two hours, a strong one in about four, and a regular meal in about six hours. When there has been a strong operation from these Pills, after a light breakfast, in about an hour or so, a basin of light soup is the very best thing to eat; (with bread, of course, if you like it) for the body is then in two hours supplied with NEW MATERIAL from the soup, it becoming chyle in two hours from the time it is taken into the stomach, and immediately supplies the waste the body has sustained by the powerful physicking. It is proper here to mention, that it is always best, except in sudden attacks of disease, (when nothing must prevent an immediate dose,) to take the Pills on an entirely empty stomach, the medicine then has nothing to oppose its passage into the intestinal tubes, and therefore produces much better effects than when impeded by solid, or any kind of food. Gruel is, however, always good, whether made of oat meal or Indian meal, and can be used at any time; it is well, to take the Pills at the same time you take your gruel, either with, before, or after. This rule does not hold so good with broth; it holds good only with gruel, or water. It is never improper, however, at any time, to take them; they will always have a good effect, whether taken immediately after, or immediately before a meal. In INFLAMMATORY cases, while the pain is violent, gruel, tea, coffee, or water alone, ought to be used, when the pain has subsided, then commence with your broths or soups.

San Francisco, Jan. 22, 1848. 3-y

PRUEBAS

EN FAVOR DE LAS

PILDORAS VEJETALES UNIVERSALES

DEL

DOCTOR BRANDRETH.

POR MAYOR Y MENOR

EN EL ALMACEN DE

C. L. ROSS,

SAN FRANCISCO, *ALTA CALIFORNIA.*

ES efecto de esta medicina famosa el purificar la sangre, el convertir la sangre pobre y corrompida en sangre rica y sana. Y porque producen este efecto, las han buscado con perseverancia nuestros ciudadanos de todas las clases; y la eficacia notoria que tienen dichas pildoras de restaurar la salud, las hace tan populares.

Curan ellas de todas enfermedades, *solamente porque purifican la sangre*, quitandole las propiedades malas y suministrandole las buenas.

Se forma de la sangre la parte solida del cuerpo humano. Se convierten en sangre los alimentos que tomamos, y asi recupera el cuerpo lo que pierde continuamente, de suerte que, segun el sistema natural, en el espacio, a poca diferencia, de nuevo años, los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo. Supongamos que por cualquier causa, y aun a consecuencia de desordenes de la generacion anterior a la nuestra, sea impura la sangre, sera tambien malsano. O supongamos que la atmosfera en que hemos vivido por algun tiempo, o los alimentos que hemos tomado, hayan sido perjudiciales a la salud; o que dolor, ansia, aplicacion demasiada, hayan perturbado el animo, por cualquiera de estas causas se hallara corrompida la sangre.

Pues en casos semejantes hagase uso diariamente de las pildoras de Brandreth, tomando de *dos a seis*, segun las circunstancias. ¿Cual sera su efecto? Quitaran de la sangre las materias impuras, y dejaran en ella solamente las buenas para renovar cada parte del cuerpo. Entonces se vuelve sana la parte malsana, y adquiere pronto el estomago tal vigor que aun el aire malo y los alimentos por lo comun perniciosos, por algun tiempo no haran mucho daño, a la salud; y aun la continuacion del aire malo y de los alimentos perniciosos no hara dano, con que se tomen de tiempo en tiempo dichas pildoras; pues expeleran del cuerpo las partes impuras, e infundiran vigor y vida en el temperamento, dejando en el las partes sanas.

Cuando haya enfermedad en los huesos y un desarreglo jeneral en el cuerpo, curaran las pildoras de Brandreth en diez y nueve *casos si se ofrecieran* veinte. Acordaos que los alimentos renuevan enteramente el cuerpo y los huesos, y con el auxilio de esta medicina benefica, en la cuarta parte del tiempo necesario por lo comun a la naturaleza. Dentro de dos o cuatro anos, un cuerpo malsano, enfermo, y lastimado, se puede volver enteramente sano y robusto. La mudanza mas ó menos pronta dependera totalmente del efecto que se permitira produzcan las pildoras de Brandreth; se puede graduar este efecto segun los deseos del paciente. De esto *no puede resultar ningun dano*; sino mucha ventaja. Preguntad a vuestros amigos despreocupados, ¿cual sera el efecto de las pildoras de Brandreth? Oireis lo bastante para convenceros de que no correis ningun riesgo en ensayarlas, y que no haciendolo podeis perjudicar vuestra salud.

Cuando este purificada la sangre ningun alimento podra haceros dano. No padecera de acedia vuestro estomago. podreis comer pasteles o cualquiera otra cosa, con que seais moderados; y cuanto mas grande sea la variedad de los alimentos, tanto mejor sera la sangre. Todos los que tengan un estomago debil, que padezcan de dispepsia, o que tengan algun achaque, deberian acudir sin demora a las pildoras de Brandreth; cuyas pildoras fortificaran sin duda el principio de la vida, y renovaran, perseverando con ellas, el cuerpo; conservando los materiales buenos que se hallan en el, y haciendo desaparecer los malos. La sangre buena no puede formar carne mala ni malos huesos; y acordaos que dichas pildoras purificaran seguramente la sangre.

El modo de preparar los estractos vejetales que componen las pildoras de Brandreth, esta asegurada con letras patentes de los Estados Unidos, cuyas letras se concedieron a Benjamin Brandreth a veinte de Enero de 1843.

Los estractos de que se componen, segun la especificacion contenida en la nueva patente, se consiguen sin hacer uso de calor o de caldera hirviente. Asi se logra con seguridad el mismo principio, sin alteracion, que contienen las yerbas y los vejetales.

Deberia guardarse el publico de medicinas recomendadas en aviso que se me han robado.

PARA LAS SENORAS.

Deberian usar las Senoras muy a menudo las pildoras de Brandreth, pues no solo eximen de males graves de estomago, sino preservan enteramente de ellos. Dichas pildoras son inocentes. No debilitan, antes aumentan las fuerzas, y proporcionan aquella salud que desean disfrutar todas las madres. Son excelentes para remediar el estrenimiento que tan frecuentemente ocurre en ciertas circunstancias importantes.

No hai medicina mejor que esta. Es mas suave que el aceite de palma christi, y las toman ahora generalmente muchas Senoras en las circunstancias indicadas. Puede citar el Doctor Brandreth a muchos medicos del mejor credito que las recomiendan como medicina superior a cuantas otras se usan. Estan preparadas por medio de una combinacion de yerbas y vejetales; purifican la sangre, y arrancan los malos humores con blandura.

Debe hallarse dichoso el hombre que se vio oprimido y abatido de enfermedades y padecimientos que no se podian ni curar ni aliviar, poseyendo ahora esta medicina que se ha descubierto y presentado al publico. Los debiles, flacos y enfermizos se fortifican dentro de pocos dias con esta medicina, y usandola con perseverancia quedan libres de todos los males, sin gastar un ochavo en facultativos. Siendo [illegible] para todas las circunstancias y posiciones, [illegible] para las familias, para los [illegible] y viajantes por mar y por tierra; preservan [illegible] y estreñimiento, sin que se necesite [illegible] particular, o cuidado extraordinario para obviar [illegible].

Las PILDORAS DE BRANDRETH, como medicina de familia, son especialmente inapreciables en los paises sujetos a variaciones repentinas del [illegible]. Teniendolas siempre a mano se pueden administrar al primer ataque de enfermedad, y curan a menudo antes que haya tenido tiempo para llegar el medico.

En casos de inflamacion y colicos, alivian luego, y perseverando en tomarlas segun las reglas para uso, haran todo lo que se pueda esperar de una medicina para restablecer al enfermo.

En todos casos de indigestion, lombrices, enfermedades del corazon, afecciones del estomago y los intestinos, se hallara que son un remedio infalible.

Para estar seguro del beneficio de esta pildora celebre, deberia uno tenerlas siempre en su casa, para acudir a ellas desde el primer sintoma. Una dosis entonces vale mas que una docena despues que este arraigada la enfermedad.

San Francisco, Enero 22, 1848. 3-y